



Table with exchange rates for various countries including Nigeria, Israel, Norway, etc.

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Yamani Sees Deal On Prices Saudis May Cut Oil Production

BEIRUT — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said Friday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would "succeed in unifying" oil prices next week...

While not referring specifically to an emergency meeting that the 13-nation oil cartel has scheduled in Geneva beginning next Wednesday...

Sheikh Yamani also said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, expected within the next two years to reduce its daily production levels...

He said: "Unifying prices is the only way to reduce Saudi production. As soon as that is achieved, our production will fall under market pressures to a level much lower than that at present."

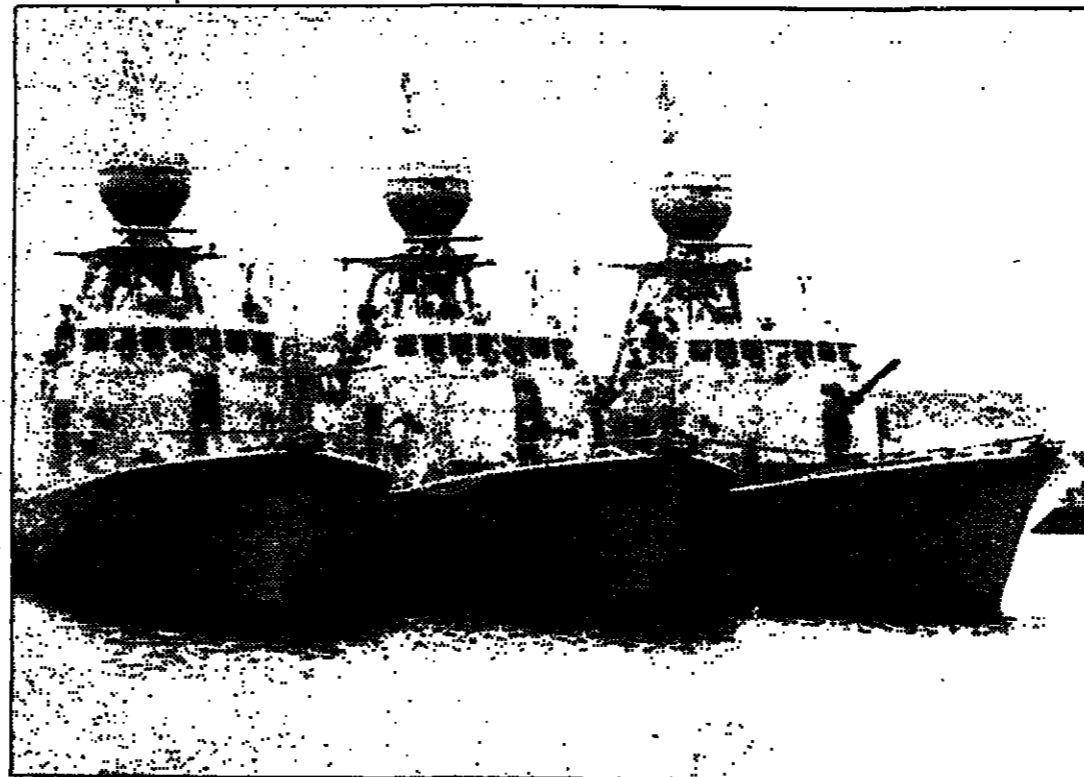
Nigerian Output Down The glut has forced production levels down in other OPEC nations. Yahya Dikko, Nigerian presidential adviser on petroleum, said at a news conference Friday in Lagos that Nigeria's July oil output was just over 800,000 barrels a day...

OPEC has not had a unified price policy since early 1979, and an attempt by the organization in May to resolve the issue was unsuccessful.

The price of oil ranges from a low of \$32 a barrel, charged by Saudi Arabia for its light crude, to more than \$40 a barrel, charged by Libya and some African producers for their top premium oil.

Mr. Dikko would not say how far Nigeria might cut its oil price from its current \$40 a barrel, claiming that any statement might prejudice next week's OPEC talks.

Sheikh Yamani called for a reduction in the average oil price followed by a freeze for a long time. He said OPEC had been weakened by repeated sharp price increases.



Three gunboats tied up in Cherbourg before their departure for Iran. One was later seized.

Anti-Khomeini Commandos Seize French-Built Gunboat Near Spain

MADRID — A French-built gunboat being delivered to Iran has been seized off the port of Cadiz by anti-Khomeini commandos who boarded from a commandeered tugboat...

The gunmen boarded the 160-foot gunboat Thursday morning with the help of some of its crew and without firing a shot, then sailed it toward Tangier, Morocco, across the Strait of Gibraltar, officials said.

Telephone callers to news media in Paris said the commandos opposed the regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and that they had captured two of the gunboats and were near Casablanca, Morocco denied that any Iranian gunboat was in its waters.

The French boats were of the fast patrol type, armed with 76mm and 40mm guns and designed to carry four missiles each. French naval sources said the boats were not carrying any missiles when they left France.

The callers to Paris said that the commandos were led by former Iranian Adm. Kamal Habibollahi and that the maneuver was planned by former Gen. Bahram Aryana, who was commander of Iran's armed forces under the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The callers said Gen. Aryana is the leader of an organization named Azadegan, or Freedom Seekers.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry said the gunboats were about 5 miles (8 kilometers) from Cadiz when the gunmen pulled alongside. Spanish Navy officials identified the captured gunboat as the Tabarzin and the other two as the Kharjar and Neyzer. The officials said the navy tracked the captured boat to Tangier after it reported by radio that it had developed mechanical trouble.

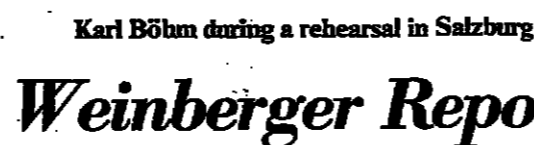
Antonio Zajara, captain of the tugboat used by the commandos, said 15 or 16 persons rented his boat for a sightseeing tour of Cadiz Bay. He said they took control of the tug at gunpoint and cut its communications, then pulled alongside the gunboat.

Mr. Zajara said four or five uniformed men aboard the gunboat "helped the commandos to get on board" and that the rest of the Iranian crew lay down on the deck.

The gunboats were the last of 12 ordered in 1974 by the Shah. Delivery was held up for two years after the overthrow of the monarchy by Ayatollah Khomeini's followers.

The three boats left France on Aug. 1, three days after France decided to grant political asylum to former Iranian President Abolghassan Bani-Sadr. France denied there was any connection between the incidents.

The gunboats stopped Aug. 2 to 5 in the northern Spanish port of El Ferrol before arriving at Cadiz on Aug. 7.



Karl Böhm during a rehearsal in Salzburg last May.

Austrian Conductor Karl Böhm Dies at 86 After Lengthy Illness

SALZBURG — Karl Böhm, 86, one of the world's foremost conductors, died here Friday after a lengthy illness.

To many people he stood as the last representative figure in the Germano-Austrian tradition of music-making that included such conductors as Wilhelm Furtwängler, Clemens Kraus, Erich Kleiber, Karl Muck and Bruno Walter.

Mr. Böhm suffered a stroke in Vienna last March during a television recording of Richard Strauss' opera, "Elektra." He never fully recovered, and his health deteriorated earlier this week. Doctors said Wednesday that he had lapsed into coma at his Salzburg home.

Mr. Böhm's illness had forced him to cancel most of his plans to conduct at festivals in Vienna, Breznev and Linz and at the Salzburg summer festival of music. He still had planned to conduct one concert at Salzburg later in the summer despite his illness.

In the last years of his life, his only concession was to conduct concerts from a chair on the podium instead of standing up. In an interview this summer, Mr. Böhm announced his resignation from the opera stage and concert hall, but vowed to continue recording music.

He still wanted to conduct Franz Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" in the waning days of this year's Salzburg festival, but he would have been too weak to comply, his friends said.

A renowned interpreter of the works of Mozart, Mr. Böhm started his career in 1921. His 60 years of performing music included more than 40 years with the Salzburg festival and 48 years as a conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic.

"I am with you in my thoughts," read a telegram sent by the maestro to the orchestra when he was forced to cancel concert engagements in Austria earlier this year.

Mr. Böhm's specialties were Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss. He knew and worked with Strauss for many years, and the composer dedicated his opera "Daphne" to Mr. Böhm.

Born in Graz, Austria, Mr. Böhm initially embarked on a law career. He received a doctorate in law from Graz University in 1919 while simultaneously studying music with Eusebius Mandyczewski and Guido Adler in Vienna. Although he received many academic and government honors later in his life, he preferred to be known as "Herr Doktor," in recognition of his earned degree.

His debut as a conductor took place at the Graz Opera in 1917 and the work was Nessler's now-forgotten "Der Trompeter von Sackingen."

Mr. Böhm followed the prescribed route for young European conductors in those days by traveling up the ladder of success through provincial opera houses. He went from a conducting post in Munich to Darmstadt and Hamburg, eventually becoming general

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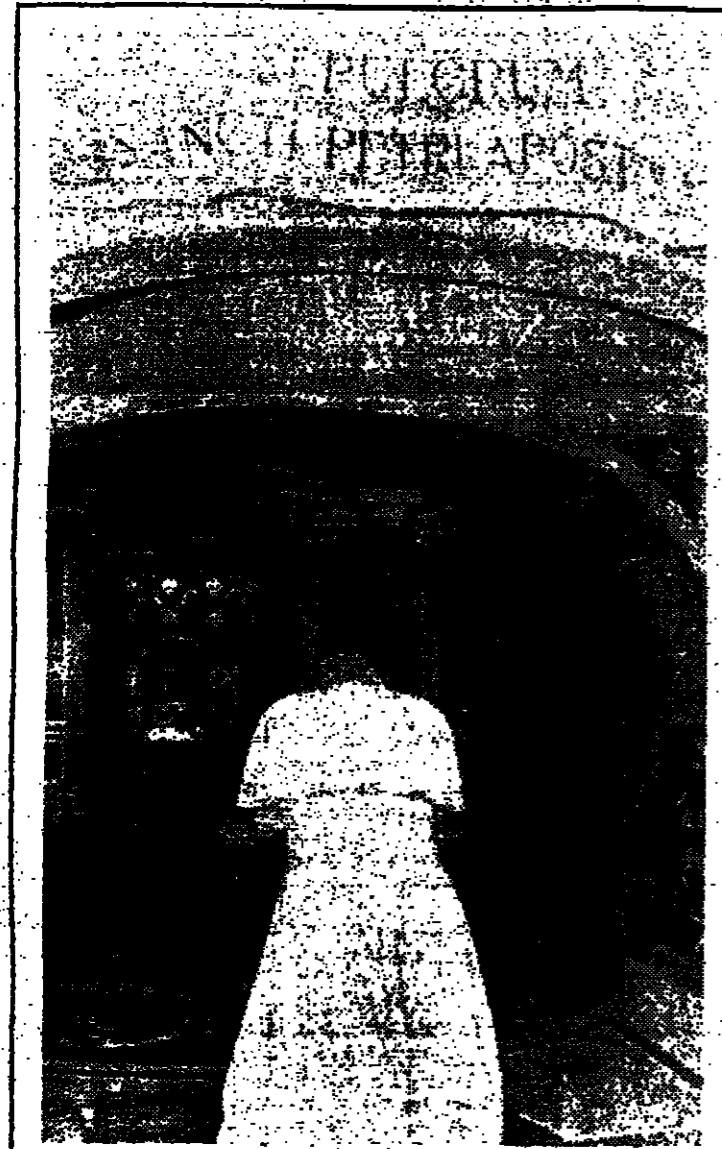
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Pope John Paul II praying Friday at St. Peter's tomb.

Pope Returns to Vatican

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, looking pale and drawn, returned home from the hospital Friday after thanking everyone worldwide who prayed for him during his three-month recuperation from gunshot wounds.

Doctors said he had completely recovered from the wounds suffered May 13 in an assassination attempt but still needed six weeks of convalescence.

The pope, wearing white vestments, waved and said "arrivederci" to the crowd of well-wishers who broke into song as he walked slowly through the corridor of Rome's Gemelli Hospital. He embraced Dr. Francesco Cruciani, the surgeon who performed two operations on him.

The 61-year-old pontiff later prayed at the tomb of St. Peter in the grottoes beneath St. Peter's Basilica. The pope's three immediate predecessors — John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul I — are among those buried there.

"I wanted to honor not just St. Peter for having wanted to keep alive his successor, as I was praying over the tombs I thought there could have been an additional one, but the Madonna that May 13 thought differently," he was quoted as saying by the Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli.

The pope will recite a prayer Saturday to mark the Feast of the Assumption and will appear at his apartment window to greet the faithful in St. Peter's Square, the Vatican said. He is expected to spend several days at the Vatican before leaving for his summer home in Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills south of Rome.

U.S. Transport Aide Unyielding on Strike

WASHINGTON — U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis stood by the administration's policy of firing striking air traffic controllers, and traffic returned to almost normal Friday on transatlantic routes.

"We've established a principle and we're going to stick with it," Mr. Lewis said Friday, adding that the move is expected to save \$200 million in the next three years.

His remarks were a reply to a charge by Robert E. Poli, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, that the government will have to "spend 10 or 20 times as much money as we're asking for" in an attempt to break out union.

Mr. Lewis said that newly hired replacements for the controllers will receive lower wages than the strikers in many cases and that the administration is reducing the 17,000-person controller force by 3,000.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration reported that commercial aircraft have been radioed bogus commands three times since the strike began Aug. 3 — once in Florida and twice near Denver. An FAA spokesman said that his agency, the Federal Communications Commission and the FBI were investigating the incidents. "In no case has a hazardous situation resulted," he said.

Decision Deferred In Amsterdam, the vice president of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations reiterated Friday that his group had deferred until Aug. 22 any decision on whether to take action in support of the U.S. strike.

The federation's executive board decided Thursday to advise against international moves to restrict flights to U.S. destinations for the time being.

The vice president, Lex Hendriks, said Friday: "We have not had an official response from the American president, but we have heard that he has rejected our appeal [for a resumption of negotiations] and our offer of advice. Nevertheless, we will wait until the federation's general assembly meeting in Amsterdam next week

INSIDE

Surrogate Mother

A baby born, a wild ox native to India, is born to a Holstein dairy cow at the Bronx Zoo in New York in the successful culmination of an experiment that could increase the chance for survival of a number of endangered species by using a domestic animal as a surrogate mother. Page 3.

Mideast Plan

In the aftermath of Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor, the United States launches a major effort to forge an agreement for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East, according to the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Page 2.

Kitschy Koo

After five decades of brassy, high-stepping, chorus-line song-and-dance routines, Tokyo's SKD Revue is running in the red and may not survive another season. Nevertheless, the SKD girls are out to prove they are as durable as the Radio City Music Hall's Rockettes. Weekend, Page 5W.

Blames Glut

He blamed the glut, which he estimated at 2.5 million barrels a day in surplus oil production, on diminishing demand by consuming nations and high prices charged by other OPEC members.

"It is enough for us to know that OPEC members two years ago were producing more than 31 million barrels per day," Sheikh Yamani said. "But demand has been reduced, and this reduced output to less than 24 million barrels per day."

The oil minister then predicted that in the next two years the OPEC output would fall to "less than 22 million barrels daily."

"The difference between 31 million and 23 million is the surplus which has forced the decrease in demand," he said, defending his country against charges that it had purposely flooded the market to force down prices.

"Our stand regarding prices is clear," Sheikh Yamani said. "Our reasons were to soften the burden of the poorer nations and to more recently to protect OPEC itself, but while we always try to keep our prices down and unify OPEC prices, others raise their prices. This forces us to raise ours, and so it goes. Had it not been for or stand the price problem would be a catastrophe."

Always in the Air

Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 40 percent of OPEC's total production, has also argued that high prices would force industrial nations to turn to other sources of energy.

Sheikh Yamani also defended his country against charges that its high production had allowed importing nations to fill their reserves.

"This is an ignorant assumption, and anyone who knows anything about the oil industry should know that stocking of reserves has now stopped and that companies are now using oil from their reserves," he said.

He said that Western consuming nations stockpiled reserves in 1979 and 1980 when the Saudi Arabians were producing at relatively low levels and other OPEC members were pumping at full capacity.

According to oil industry estimates, demand in the Western industrialized countries fell about 7.5 percent in 1980 and a further decline has taken place this year.

Weinberger Reported to Favor Expanded Nuclear Deterrent

Pentagon Chief Expected to Propose Overhaul Exceeding Previous Plans

The following article is based on reporting by Richard Halloran, Leslie H. Gelb and Howell Raines and was written by Mr. Halloran.

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger has prepared for President Reagan a comprehensive proposal to expand the U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent forces, according to senior administration officials. The proposal goes well beyond previous plans to strengthen those forces, the sources said.

The costly plan would encompass intercontinental ballistic missiles, long-range bombers, Trident submarines armed with more accurate missiles and, especially, a vast rebuilding of the extensive communications apparatus through which the strategic forces are controlled.

A key to the proposal, the senior officials said, would be the exploitation of U.S. technological advantages to offset Soviet strength in numbers of weapons and, more important, to prevent an enemy from concentrating on any single countermeasure.

Because the proposal might add a new airborne missile force as well as improve existing weapons, the officials suggested that the lines could become blurred within the triad of missiles, bombers and submarine-launched missiles that has formed the basis of the strategic deterrent force for the last 20 years.

Mr. Weinberger plans to discuss the new concept with Mr. Reagan and other senior officials next week in California, officials said. But they remarked that since some important elements of the plan and many details remain undecided, they did not know when an announcement of a final decision would be made. Mr. Reagan said Thursday that he probably would not announce his decisions on the bombers or on MX missile deployment before September.

As described by several senior officials, the main aspects of the proposal are as follows:

• Mr. Weinberger would recommend a new airborne base for the MX missile, but he was said to be undecided on additional bases to be used until a new fleet of aircraft is built.

• He would recommend building a new version of the B-1 bomber, but the number produced would depend on how fast the advanced "Stealth" bomber could be developed.

• Mr. Weinberger wants to push ahead with deployment of the Trident submarine with improvements in the present Trident-I missile and accelerated development of the more powerful Trident-2.

• For the first time, strengthening the command and communications network would be given emphasis equal to weapons systems and would receive heavy investment.

The proposed plan, the senior officials asserted, was intended to enable the United States to regain nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union within this decade. The administration intends to back the traditional vocabulary of deterrence, the officials said, through building a capacity to fight nuclear wars that ranged from a limited strike through a protracted conflict to an all-out exchange.

The nuclear plan, they said, was intended to complement Mr. Weinberger's instructions to the armed forces to acquire the ability to wage conventional war in long-term global conflicts and limited wars as well as commando raids against terrorists.

Even with that expenditure, strategic thinkers inside and outside the administration asserted that there was no guarantee that the United States could regain the nuclear superiority the administration sought. Some contended that nuclear superiority meant little with today's enormous nuclear arsenals on both sides.

The senior administration officials said that the strategic deterrent required a combination of weapons that could survive a Soviet attack, respond in precise accord with the commands of the president, penetrate Soviet defense to strike targets accurately and not cost so much that they robbed the United States of sufficient conventional forces. No single weapon, they pointed out, had all those attributes.

Critical to the success of the concept, the officials said, were weapons and communications that could survive a Soviet attack. They contended the Soviet Union would be deterred from nuclear or conventional aggression if leaders in Moscow knew that the United States could weather an attack with the president still able to command a missile to be fired directly at the Kremlin and other vital targets.

An essential new element of the concept, the senior officials said, would be developing a radically new airplane to carry the MX missile under development on continuous flight over millions of square miles of land and water.

With 10 to 20 of the airplanes cruising at 150 mph over the South Pacific or North Atlantic, at high altitudes and low, on irregular patterns and schedules, the Soviet Union would be unable to detect or track or to destroy them, the officials said.

The new aircraft, which could fly for more than 48 hours and even longer with aerial refueling, would be relatively

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reagan Cites Russians' Buildup In Defending Neutron Decision

New York Times Service
GOLETA, Calif. — President Reagan, defending his recent decision to produce neutron warheads, is maintaining that the weapon is defensive in nature and that it will not be deployed in Europe without "full consultations" with U.S. allies.

Speaking at an impromptu news conference Thursday at his ranch in the Santa Ynez Mountains, Mr. Reagan also declared again that his military spending was aimed at countering "the greatest military buildup in the history of man" by the Soviet Union.

"What we are in is a situation where we're being realistic about their military buildup, which has gone unchecked in spite of all of the meetings having to do with arms control," Mr. Reagan said. He accused the Soviet Union of waging a propaganda campaign to distort the nature of the neutron weapon decision.

Asked if he wanted to meet soon with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to discuss arms reductions, Mr. Reagan said, "No." He said that such an encounter would have to take place after "preliminary meetings at the ministerial level" and after "we are ready to come forward with a program" of mutual arms reduction.

No Call for Summit

He also said that in a recent communication with Mr. Brezhnev he had suggested that the two "might sit down sometime" to discuss Mr. Reagan's observation that "governments sometimes get in the way of the people" and that the Soviet Union and the United States had "a great many things in common." But after the news conference, Mr. Reagan's aides said that this communication contained no specific call for a summit meeting.

Mr. Reagan also said he would announce his decision next week in Los Angeles on whether to proceed with the delivery of F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

The neutron weapon is a device designed to have a concentrated burst of radiation and a limited blast effect in order to kill people while reducing damage to structures. It was advanced by defense planners as a deterrent to a potential invasion by Warsaw Pact forces in Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan said he decided to go ahead with final production of the weapon because he viewed it as "safer" than other nuclear weapons, which would devastate much wider areas if they were used in Europe to repel the Russians.

"This weapon was particularly designed to offset the great superiority that the Soviet Union has on the Western front against the NATO nations, a tank advantage of better than 4 to 1," he said. "And it is purely, as I say, a defensive weapon, and maybe this is why it's so painful to the Soviet Union to realize that this could offset their great advantage there."

Reagan Not Surprised

Referring to Soviet protests over his decision, which was disclosed last weekend, Mr. Reagan added: "I can understand their anguish. They are squealing like they're sitting on a sharp nail simply because we now are showing the world that we are not going to let them get to the point of dominance where they can come some day issue to the free world an ultimatum of 'surrender or die.' And they don't like that."

But Mr. Reagan also said that he wanted to discuss "legitimately" the reduction of armaments on both sides, although he was not ready to do so soon. The president noted that he had agreed to begin preliminary talks on limited-range nuclear weapons in Europe with the Russians this fall, but that more extensive talks would be put off until later.

Haig on Europeans

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. acknowledged Friday that some Europeans are disturbed by tough U.S. rhetoric against Moscow, but he said that "deep in their hearts" the Europeans are glad that the United States is ready again to lead and protect them.

In a television interview, Mr. Haig disagreed that any "crisis of confidence" was developing among U.S. allies in Western Europe. He said of Western Europeans: "I've always said deep in their hearts they go to bed at night and say thank God America is willing and ready to lead again and to provide the kind of protection they've come to expect from us over 35 years."

U.S. Seeking Accord to Bar A-Weapons From Mideast, Using Latin Pact as Model

By Bernard Gwertzman
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, in the aftermath of Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor, has launched a major effort to forge an agreement for a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, according to the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Eugene V. Rostow said Thursday that "we've started preliminary diplomatic talks" both with nations in the Middle East and with outside powers on the possibility that such a treaty can be negotiated. He said the idea is to pattern it on the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which was signed in Mexico in 1967 and prevents nuclear weapons from being introduced in Latin America.

"We have no plan yet, no draft of a treaty," he said, "except that the Treaty of Tlatelolco will be a rough model in everybody's mind as they move forward on this venture. And I think it has very high potential. It is a natural response to the risks of proliferation which have become much worse in recent years."

Mr. Rostow, who was confirmed as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency last month, said that while the exact "scenario" had not been worked out, "there will certainly be an announcement of an American position" during the UN General Assembly session that begins next month.

Following the Israeli surprise attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad on June 7, in which U.S. planes were used, the



President Reagan does not bother to tuck his pant legs into his boots, showing that he is not bothered by an infestation of fleas, possibly carrying bubonic plague, near his California home.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Afghan Rebels Active, Soviet Daily Concedes
 MOSCOW — The Soviet armed forces newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), said Friday that Afghan government forces were facing a tough battle against guerrilla insurgents but could always rely on help from Moscow.

The daily made the rare admission that the guerrillas were operating on a major scale. It said they were carrying out "furious" raids on villages, burning fields of grain and slaughtering livestock. Villagers were often killed in the raids, and the victims were chiefly members of the Communist Party, it added.

Long after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December, 1979, the official media played down rebel operations. But recently, occasional reports have hinted at the strength of resistance against the Soviet-backed government in Kabul — perhaps, Western diplomats say, in an effort to explain to Soviet citizens that troops are still needed in Afghanistan.

Pretoria Official Expecting More Rebel Raids
 JOHANNESBURG — Defense Minister Magnus Malan warned South Africans on Friday that a rocket attack by black nationalist guerrillas on a major military base this week would probably be followed by other attacks.

The primary aim of the enemy is to instigate, through maximum publicity, Gen. Malan said in a speech opening a new military camp south of Johannesburg.

Responsibility for the attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military complex near Pretoria was claimed by the outlawed African National Congress, which aims to overthrow white rule in South Africa. Four 122mm rockets were fired at the base, causing slight damage but no serious injuries.

RAF Ends Its Search For North Sea Survivors
 GREAT YARMOUTH, England — The Royal Air Force called off its search Friday for possible survivors of the North Sea's second fatal helicopter crash in 24 hours, saying there was "no hope now of finding anyone alive."

Four men were still missing from the British-owned Westair craft that plunged into a calm sea Thursday, carrying two crewmen and 11 gas rig maintenance workers employed by Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co. All 13 men aboard were British. On Wednesday, one man died and 13 were saved when a Bell helicopter fell into the sea northeast of the Shetland Islands.

Italian Minister Warns France Over Wine War
 ROME — Italy's foreign trade minister warned France on Friday that it risks facing "drastic countermeasures" if a solution is not found in the battle over the wine trade.

The French restrictions on Italian wine are contrary to rules of the European Economic Community, which Italy wants to mediate the dispute, Nicola Capria told the Palermo newspaper *Ora*.

Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini also sent a private note to the French prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, regarding the dispute, the premier's office in Rome said. It did not provide details.

Moscow Court Upholds Brailovsky's Sentence
 MOSCOW — An appeals court, after a hearing from which the defendant was barred, Friday upheld the sentence of five years in internal exile imposed on Jewish activist Victor Brailovsky, his wife, Irina, reported.

She said the court in Moscow upheld the sentence that Mr. Brailovsky received after a two-day trial in June on charges of slandering the Soviet state.

In another case, the prosecution asked for the maximum sentence of seven years in prison and seven years in exile for Yevgeny Antsupov, a historian, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

New York Daily News Reduces Its Staff
 NEW YORK — The New York Daily News, the second largest circulation daily newspaper in the United States, announced Friday it would lay off 320 of its 4,000 employees, reduce executive salaries by 10 percent and fold its infant afternoon edition in two weeks.

The paper, which publishes both morning and afternoon editions, cited rising production costs and a projected loss of \$11 million this year.

The announcement was made to the staff by Michael J. O'Neill, the editor, shortly before Robert M. Hunt, president and publisher, made the announcement to the public. "This is probably the hardest thing I have done in my life," Mr. O'Neill said, adding that "the adverse economic conditions made it impossible to continue."

Karl Böhm Is Dead at 86 Following Lengthy Illness

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the Dresden Staatsoper in 1934.

Mr. Böhm's years at Dresden, from 1934 to 1943, were considered to be a golden age for the city by many musical historians. It was here that Mr. Böhm established his friendship with Strauss, leading the world premiere of the composer's "Die schweigende Frau" (1935) and "Daphne" (1938). He also built an ensemble of opera singers that became the envy of Europe, as well as conducting many memorable concerts with Dresden's historic orchestra, the Staatskapelle.

After leaving Dresden, Mr. Böhm served two terms as general director of the Vienna State Opera, in 1945-46 and 1947-48. The highlight of his Vienna period took place in 1955 when he led Beethoven's "Fidelio," a performance that reopened the opera house which had been destroyed during the war.

During the years following 1956, Mr. Böhm gave up all of his administrative commitments to concentrate on a free-lance conducting career that took him to musical centers all over the world, including Salzburg, Bayreuth, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Paris and New York. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Austrian Cabinet voted him the honorary title of "General Music Director of Austria."

Although he was never held to be a flamboyant podium personality or volatile interpreter, Mr. Böhm rarely failed to give solid, satisfying performances of the classics, even in his last years when his eyesight and hearing had begun to fail.

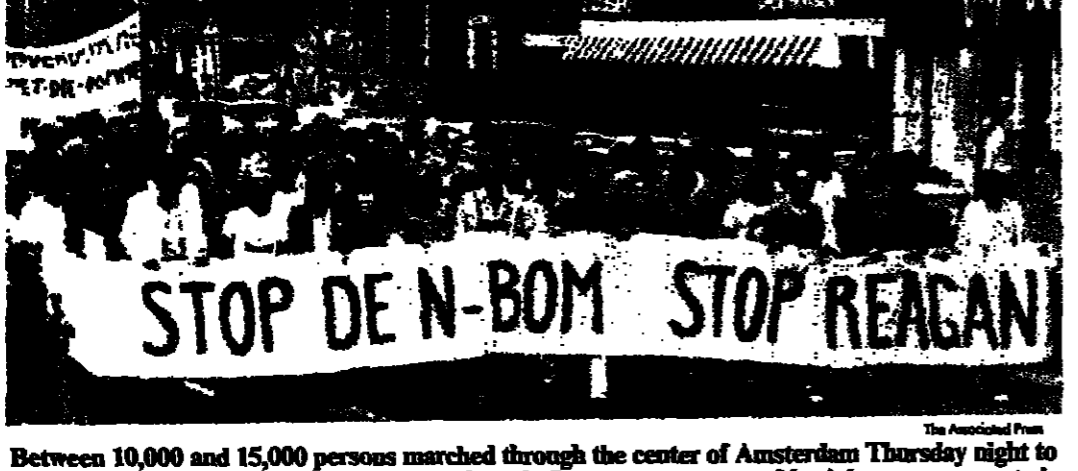
Functional Approach

Loath to gesturing much on the concert podium, he said: "I am glad some young colleagues of mine have said, 'Good God, if I only had your wrist.' I told them, 'Only to get a little older, and you won't be gestulating any more.'"

"You shouldn't even look at the brass at times, or else they get too loud," he said in a 1979 television interview. "That is why I feel that excessive fumbling around of the conductor is no good for the orchestra and the audience."

Writing in the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Gerhard Brunner sums up Mr. Böhm's overall musical approach as "expressed in strictly functional gestures" and that he was "direct, fresh, energetic and authoritative."

Mitterrand to See Reagan
 PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand will meet President Reagan, probably at the Virginia site of the battle of Yorktown, during a visit on Oct. 18 or 19, it was announced here Friday.



Between 10,000 and 15,000 persons marched through the center of Amsterdam Thursday night to protest the Reagan decision to produce and stockpile neutron weapons. No violence was reported.

Weinberger Said to Favor Bigger Force

(Continued from Page 1)

light because they would be constructed of a new composite material just finding its way into contemporary aircraft. Moreover, they would be powered with new turbo-prop engines that would have five to 10 times the fuel efficiency of current jet planes.

Keeping part of the fleet of perhaps 100 planes continuously aloft, the officials said, would eliminate their vulnerability to attack on the ground by missiles from submarines.

If the order came to fire, the

missiles would be dropped from the planes by parachutes and their engines ignited. Officials said that the missiles would be accurate because they would have sophisticated guidance systems and would respond to new satellite navigation aids.

It will take until late in the 1980s to engineer and build a fleet of the new aircraft, the officials said, leaving them with several choices of what to do with the MX missiles in the meantime.

One choice would be to carry some of the missiles in C-5 Galaxy transports, either in some of the 77

in the current Air Force or in new ones to be built.

Other alternatives would be to put the missiles into new silos or into existing silos for the present Minuteman missiles.

Protecting the Missiles

Because Soviet missiles have become more accurate, the new missiles might be protected with an anti-ballistic missile deployment that would be legal under a current treaty with the Soviet Union. Or a version of the plan to shuttle the missiles among many shelters might be adopted, the officials said.

They suggested, however, that barring a last-minute revival, the plan to deploy 200 missiles among 4,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada had been rejected, though no formal announcement has been made.

The plan had been favored by the Air Force and many influential members of Congress.

Senior officials also pointed out that the deployment of the new MX missile would be an addition to the Minutemen and Titans in the force now, not a replacement for them.

In the bomber element of the deterrent force, the senior officials said, Mr. Weinberger would recommend building a new version of the B-1 bomber that was canceled by President Jimmy Carter in 1977. It would incorporate technical developments since then, including some of the Stealth technology intended to evade radar detection. The number of B-1s to be built would depend on how fast the Stealth technology, which is highly secret, could be developed.

The senior officials emphasized that they would give the highest priority to rebuilding the command and communications apparatus that would tie together the various elements of the deterrent. That would give the president the ability to respond to an attack with a wide variety of controlled actions, they said.

Japanese Defense Ministry Says Soviet Threat Grows

TOKYO — Japan must step up its military efforts to counter a global Soviet threat, the Japanese Defense Agency said Friday in its annual white paper.

The yearly analysis of Japan's military posture cited an increased Soviet presence in the Middle East, the Far East and Europe that could outstrip U.S. capacity to defend against it. As in previous years, the report focuses on the Soviet buildup over the past two decades and warns that if this trend continues the Soviet Union could attain military superiority over the United States by the mid-1980s.

The 212-page report said a matter of grave concern was the deployment of Soviet forces on four islands of northern Japan that are claimed by both countries. It also pointed to a Soviet naval capability of 2,740 ships, including 385 submarines. The Soviet Union, it said, is acquiring the power to challenge Western command of the sea seriously.

The report said it was noteworthy that the Reagan administration allocated \$188.3 billion for national defense spending in fiscal year 1982, \$4.4 billion more than the budget proposed by the Carter administration.

Japan spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense, while the United States figure is nearly 6 percent. Japan spends far less percentage-wise than any of the other U.S. allies.

For this reason, the United States has been urging a significant increase in Japanese defense spending.

The Defense Agency said Japan still had not attained the levels outlined in the five-year defense buildup plan begun in 1976. It added that the ground forces stood at only 86 percent of 180,000 authorized strength.

Polish Aides Visit Crimea

(Continued from Page 1)

the Poland of our dreams, and this depends only on us."

Weighing in with another plea for restraint, Polish bishops praised the past year and the emergence of Solidarity as a lesson in civic comportment, and noted that tensions were inevitable "when the old is fighting the new."

But the bishops, whose voice is important in the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country, appealed to those who govern and those who are governed to abide by the law, work honestly, fulfill agreements and respect the rights of human beings.

The bishops urged both the state and Solidarity to assume "joint responsibility for the fate of the country." They chastised those in either camp who exploited existing tensions for factional ends.

In only thinly veiled language, they called upon the state to end a fierce propaganda campaign against Solidarity.

The Solidarity summons to halt the protests has not been popular with some recently mobilized Solidarity chapters, but it has been generally heeded. Strike alerts have been lifted in Lublin and Sieradz, though dockworkers in Gdynia have refused to load ships carrying Polish hams, other meat products and sugar intended for export.

GAO Report

In a recent report from the General Accounting Office, an investigative agency that does analyses for Congress, the communications system was said to be vulnerable to large-scale direct attack, jamming, sabotage and secondary nuclear effects.

That communications apparatus includes satellites, ground relay stations, radar, radio and ground transmission, computer and information processing centers, command posts underground and in the air. All were vulnerable, the GAO said, except perhaps the airborne command post, which has a limited capability.

To overcome those weaknesses, the senior officials said, the administration planned to pour money into duplicating satellites that might be hidden on the ground.

Other funds would go into putting relay stations underground and protecting radio and land transmission lines. Some stations would be made mobile and kept nearly constantly on the move to evade detection and destruction.

Lebanon Said to Envisage Libyan Air Defense System

By John Kifner
 New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon has accepted "in principle" an offer from Libya to provide an air defense system, including missiles, to guard against Israeli aircraft, according to reports circulating here.

Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan has been saying publicly for a week that his government intends to establish an air defense system against Israeli raids. Repeated Israeli strikes, although said to be directed against Palestinian guerrilla bases, have also caused widespread civilian casualties and damage in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Air Force consists of 10 aging French-built Mirage fighters in uncertain repair. There was no effective resistance to the series of Israeli air raids on the main coastal road and a densely populated area of West Beirut during two weeks of hostilities that ended last month with the current shaky cease-fire.

Although Syria deployed SAM-6 missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last spring, triggering a crisis with Israel and a tense round of shuttle diplomacy by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has made no response to calls from Lebanese

leftists to place the missiles in and around Beirut.

The head of the Libyan mission in Beirut, Saleh Alkhour, told reporters Wednesday after a meeting with Mr. Wazzan that the Lebanese government was prepared to accept a Libyan offer. He was to leave for Tripoli on Thursday to discuss the matter with his government.

Lebanese Personnel

Mr. Wazzan has said that he is prepared to obtain an air defense system "from any available source," as well as to have France repair and update the fighters at a cost of about \$24 million.

He has insisted that the missiles and other equipment must be manned by Lebanese personnel.

"Our only condition is that the weapon should be run by Lebanese," he said.

"If, for example, the Soviets offered us their missiles, we would accept them, and the same goes for the Americans. We will, however, reject the presence of any American or Soviet soldier on our territory. Even with our brothers, the Libyans, we will accept their weapons with thanks, but the weapons must be operated by Lebanese hands."

Egypt Approves Sinai Peace Unit

CAIRO — The Egyptian parliament has ratified an agreement with Israel for stationing a multinational peacekeeping force, including 1,000 U.S. troops, in the Sinai.

Ratification of the pact Thursday paved the way for Israel to complete evacuation of the occupied peninsula. The United States, Uruguay, Colombia and Fiji have agreed to provide troops for the peacekeeping force.

The peacekeeping force is to be in position three weeks before Israel completes its withdrawal next April 25, according to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

Kirkpatrick Visit Is Cited In Expulsions of Chileans

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chilean opposition politicians pushing for a return to democracy say their cause suffered a setback during the recent tour of Latin American countries by Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations and the Reagan administration's prime exponent of "quiet diplomacy" on human rights.

Two days after Mrs. Kirkpatrick wound up her visit there, publicly praising the policies of Chile's president, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Chilean security forces Tuesday summarily expelled four prominent opposition politicians to Argentina.

[The U.S. State Department condemned the expulsions. The Associated Press reported, Dean Fischer, a department spokesman, said: "This administration supports the right of peaceful dissent in Chile as it does in the rest of the world."]

The four represented a cross-section of moderates among leaders of the centrist and leftist opposition parties, which have reportedly moved closer in recent months to



SYMBOLISM — The police special operations unit in Rio de Janeiro has been criticized for adopting the emblem at top because of its similarity to the symbol of the city's vigilante death squads, at the bottom.

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U.S. Panel Supports Entry of Vietnamese

By Oswald Johnston
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States should continue indefinitely to offer permanent residence to thousands of Vietnamese who have fled their homeland, a special advisory commission on refugees has said.

In a report to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the commission said Thursday that the hope that the Vietnamese refugee problem would be a temporary one is now giving way to a realization that political considerations operative today in Indochina and Hanoi's unremitting hostility to large portions of its own people will generate flows of refugees for the foreseeable future.

The panel's report contrasted with comments by a U.S. congressional delegation at a news conference in Bangkok on Thursday. Rep. George E. Danielson, a California Democrat who headed the delegation, cited concern in the United States about the influx of refugees and said that something had to be done to "cut off the flow."

The advisory commission, headed by Marshall Green, a former assistant secretary of state, said that because of its responsibility to Southeast Asian nations that have granted temporary asylum to hundreds of thousands of refugees, the United States should guarantee permanent settlement to a large portion of them.

"The United States cannot shrink this responsibility," the report said.

Of an estimated 10,000 refugees who flee Vietnam each month, about 8,000 are arriving in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. The remainder are be-

lieved to have drowned or been killed by pirates.

The United States has given permanent residence to 504,000 Indochinese refugees, and 550,000 have been resettled in other countries. The majority of these have been Vietnamese, but there have been several hundred thousand from Cambodia and Laos as well.

The commission sharply rejected as a "reckless charge" the assertion of some news reports that the United States has a policy of enticing Vietnamese to flee their country to destabilize the Hanoi regime.

But the commission concluded that as long as Hanoi refuses to accept returning refugees or threatens to punish them, there is no choice but to accept the Vietnamese as legitimate political refugees rather than as so-called economic refugees.

The panel said that it could see no likelihood of a reduction in refugees from Vietnam as long as Hanoi treats ethnic Chinese in that country as a racial enemy and views the former South Vietnam as a "subjugated nation."

The only chance of moderating Hanoi's behavior, the report said, is international pressure such as was generated at the Geneva conference on refugees in 1979. International disapproval then induced Vietnam to stop the forced migration of more than 40,000 ethnic Chinese a month.

The panel also called for an expanded international effort to pay some of the cost of resettling Vietnamese refugees, even though it said the primary responsibility for granting them residence remains with the United States. Mr. Green told reporters that the cost to the United States of the refugee program is about \$1 billion a year.

Vietnamese Refugee, 15, Tells Tale of Cannibalism

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Dao Van Cu is a 15-year-old Vietnamese orphan whose ribs, collarbone and shoulder blades protrude from his body so sharply that one fears they will slice through his skin. His head is bandaged and his body is marked by angry scars.

The doctor at the refugee center here told him he had gained 2 pounds since he arrived six days earlier, which brought his weight up to 68 pounds (31 kilograms). When he fled Vietnam with a group of fishermen early in June, he had weighed nearly 100 pounds.

They were at sea in a small boat for 52 days. Of 11 aboard, five lived to see safety. Cu joined the refugees at sea from a fishing boat on which he had been working. The refugees stopped to ask for fuel and water.

"I work on a fishing boat," he said of his previous life in Vietnam, "but often they make me go to work in the forest." There he cut trees and cleared the forest under armed guard and without pay.

Twice this year he was rounded up with other youths and older men and sent far from home to work for a month in what are called new economic zones, preparing homesites for "big families who have no work and are hungry." He said the workers received two meals of rice and dried fish a day and were hungry all the time.

"I was also afraid they would send me to fight and will not let me write home to my sisters," he added. Many boys of 18 are being drafted, he said, although he could not explain against whom they would be sent to fight. "One ran away with a wounded leg and hid at home, and they arrested him," Cu said. "That is when I thought of escaping."

The three surviving adults from the refugee boat, including the captain — the fifth survivor is also a teen-ager — described a crossing that, even when measured against other refugee accounts, was particularly harrowing.

Ships Passed

Larger ships passed the seas were heavy and their food, water and fuel ran out. They drifted. Sometimes they used their clothing to fashion a sail; at other times they turned the makeshift sail into a fishing net.

This is typhoon season in the South China Sea, and fishing was fruitless during storms. When the winds died down and the sun shone, there was no rain to provide drinking water, and they had to light fires with planks torn from the deck to boil seawater and catch some of the steam in a tube to yield a few drops.

Cu said the captain and his group told another youth who had joined the group at sea to commit suicide so that the others could eat him. He pleaded for mercy, and the matter was put aside while the captain and his companions went to sleep. The terrified youth attacked the captain as he slept. Cu related, and in the ensuing fight the boy jumped overboard.

Two days later the voyagers caught some fish and ate. The captain, a former South Vietnamese Army sergeant, ordered them to save some to dry in the sun for the

future. A fight broke out, and Cu hid below deck. When quiet was restored and he returned, four men were overboard.

The death of five refugees left Cu frightened. He and another youth, who was ill, were the outsiders in a group that consisted of the captain, his brother, his 17-year-old nephew and a friend. There were few fish left and the supply of drinking water was low.

Then the others held a discussion among themselves and gathered around Cu, the boy said. They pulled his shirt over his head, tied his legs and while two men pinned him to the deck the captain's nephew beat him over the head with an iron bar. The gasps have not yet healed.

Placed for Mercy

As he lay bleeding, he heard one of the others tell a third to cut Cu's throat. Cu cried and pleaded for mercy. "They wanted to eat me," he said, "and put a large pot of water up to boil. I waited for them to cut my throat."

No one stepped forward to kill him, and Cu was left lying in the bow. Later that day, Cu's ailing young companion died and was eaten by the others, and Cu said this gave him a respite. But two days later the threats were renewed. His life was spared, he related, only because on July 26 their boat reached the shore of a hilly island that is part of this colony.

In a separate interview, the three adult survivors denied attacking Cu and the charges of cannibalism, but they substantiated his account of fighting in which four men fell overboard and drowned. They said Cu's head wounds resulted from a fight with the youth who died.

The authorities have separated Cu from the three adults out of fear for his safety. The captain's nephew is in a hospital.

Does he regret his decision to flee? He shook his head in his most vigorous gesture of a long conversation and replied: "When they hit me over the head and I was lying on the deck and it bled and hurt, I thought, 'Why did I leave my sisters? Life with them was better. They will eat me.' But when I saw the hills here, I no longer regret it."

Stevan Doronjski Is Dead; Tito Aide Led Yugoslavia

From Agency Dispatches

BELGRADE — Stevan Doronjski, 61, a member of Yugoslavia's collective leadership and a longtime Communist Party figure, died Thursday night of cancer, his doctors announced Friday.

Mr. Doronjski served as acting president of the Communist Party

presidium during Tito's terminal illness last year.

Mr. Doronjski was head of the Communist Party from Tito's death on May 4, 1980, until last October, when his term as party president expired under the rotation system devised by Tito to guarantee succession of power without divisive political struggles.

In addition to the party post, Mr. Doronjski also served in the collective state presidency of Yugoslavia, representing the autonomous province of Vojvodina. The state collective, which includes representatives from each of the six Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces, succeeded Tito as head of state.

OBITUARIES

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN WALLACE, journalist, died 73, after a long illness, husband of Lella, father of Johnny and Dicky.



Flossie, a Holstein cow, nuzzles her newborn calf, Manhar, who is a gaur, a wild ox native to India, at the Bronx Zoo.

Cow as Surrogate Mother Gives Birth to a Wild Ox

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A baby gaur, a wild ox native to India, has been born to a Holstein dairy cow at the Bronx Zoo in a successful experiment that could ultimately increase the chance for survival of a number of endangered species.

The project involved the first successful use of a domestic animal as a surrogate mother for a completely different and endangered wild species.

It marked only the second time that an interspecies embryo transfer involving a wild animal had resulted in a successful birth. The only other one known to U.S. scientists was accomplished in 1977 when a mouflon, a wild Sardinian sheep, was born to a domestic sheep at Utah State University.

The success of the project, which involved placing a gaur embryo in a cow's womb, is regarded by reproduction biologists as a major step toward being able to reproduce wild and endangered animals more freely in captivity.

New Stock

The embryo transfer method can produce six to eight gaurs a year from one gaur, as against the gaur's natural birthrate of one a year. Also, the genetic deterioration of a species by inbreeding common in many zoos may be halted through the constant importation of new stock.

The Bronx Zoo project, which was described at a news conference Thursday, started in August, 1980, when the zoo acquired four Holstein cows and selected a female gaur (the word rhymes with power) from the 16 animals in its herd.

Hormones were injected to stimulate the female gaur to superovulate and produce more than one egg. She was mated with a male gaur, and when her oviducts were flushed, five tiny embryos were recovered. An embryo was transferred in a nonsurgical procedure through the cervix into the uterus of each of the four Holsteins.

One of the transfers did not take, and another cow aborted her fetus after five months. After 9½ months, one of the two remaining cows delivered a stillborn 40-pound calf.

Finally, last Tuesday, a Holstein named Flossie gave birth to a 73-pound gaur after a gestation of 308 days. The gaur, a male, is called Manhar, an Indian name for one who wins everyone's heart.

Rare Seeds, Stored in U.S., Are Tested for Medical Use

By Philip J. Hilps
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Seeds from 15,000 bushes, trees and weeds have sat in storage in Peoria, Ill., for up to 25 years, a curious collection of rare and strange plant species from around the world. Now, the seeds have sprouted a new purpose.

Increasing scientific interest in "natural" sources of new medicines prompted Agriculture Department researchers to sift through the seeds one by one, testing them chemically for biologically active compounds.

The researchers found compounds in some seeds that are powerful anti-cancer treatments and other compounds that are strong pest-control agents. The chemicals are undergoing tests now.

The seeds were collected beginning in the 1950s with the idea that there might be some interesting plants among the hoard that might become new cash crops for American farmers, said Richard Powell, the Agriculture Department chemist who is heading the program.

Direction of Research

Few useful new crops were found, Mr. Powell said, "and we had the seeds, so we thought we would test them out." Very few anti-tumor drugs are made from plants, he said, but that may be only because most of the research of the past 30 years has sought chemical agents among the microbes from which antibiotic drugs were made.

An effort to find medicines from sea creatures, carried out by Kenneth Rinehart at the University of Illinois, not long ago turned up a substance in sea squirts that appears so far to be one of the most general and effective of anti-virus chemicals.

Among the seeds in Illinois, the most powerful agent found so far comes from an evergreen called plumyew, a native bush of China and Japan. In first-round animal tests against a variety of cancers in mice, the plumyew chemical made colon tumors shrink or disappear altogether, extended the life of leukemia mice by at least 300 percent over the length of time they would live without treatment and doubled the lifetime of mice with the dark-colored and hard-to-treat tumors called melanomas.

Chinese Cure Rates

There is no certainty that the animal results will hold up in humans. If they do, the plumyew may be placed alongside anti-tumor compounds already in use, which have different side effects and varying powers against different tumors. Tests are expected to begin soon at the National Cancer Institute.

In China, where folk medicine is taken quite seriously and drugs are not tested thoroughly before being tried on humans, the plumyew chemical was quickly tested after its discovery in Illinois. The Chinese have tested it on several hundred persons and report high "cure" rates for patients with leukemia — up to 80 percent in some reports, said Mr. Powell.

Nixon Said to Pay to Avoid Trial

By Laura A. Kiernan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former President Richard M. Nixon secretly paid \$144,000 to A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a Pentagon "whistle-blower," after he promised not to force Mr. Nixon to go on trial for firing him, according to papers filed in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Nixon has also agreed to pay Mr. Fitzgerald another \$34,000 if the former president fails to convince the Supreme Court that he is immune from lawsuits like this, according to the papers, which were filed on Thursday.

"If Nixon loses, he will have to pay an additional \$34,000, but he will never have to face a public trial on Fitzgerald's claim," attorneys said in the documents. They described the extra money as "little more than a \$34,000 wager" on how the Supreme Court will rule on the immunity question.

Mr. Nixon has steadfastly avoided court appearances since he left office seven years ago. His reported agreement with Mr. Fitzgerald is the only known instance in which Mr. Nixon has paid money to avoid going to trial.

ald reinstated in an equivalent post.

Mr. Fitzgerald declined comment Thursday on the agreement with Mr. Nixon. According to court papers, it was reached in the spring of 1980, shortly before the case was to go to trial. Lawyers for both Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Nixon pledged to keep terms of the arrangement secret.

E. Barrett Prettyman Jr., a



A. Ernest Fitzgerald
Halperin charged that Mr. Nixon had "bought his way out" of a trial with Mr. Fitzgerald but hopes to succeed on the remaining legal question of presidential immunity so he can then apply it to the Halperin case. The Halperin's lawyer has asked the Supreme Court to set aside its decision to review the Fitzgerald case.

Fruit Flies Reach California's Main Farming Region

The Associated Press

LOS GATOS, Calif. — The Mediterranean fruit fly infestation has reached the San Joaquin Valley, heart of California's \$14-billion agriculture industry, state officials said Friday.

Three flies trapped Wednesday in the town of Wesley, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Modesto, were confirmed as being wild male fruit flies late Thursday, said Richard Steffen, a Medfly Eradication Project spokesman.

The announcement followed by a day the revelation that spraying of insecticide against the flies would begin Saturday near Santa Cruz, which is outside a three-county area placed under a federal quarantine.

Mr. Steffen called the discovery "a major setback" in efforts to keep the crop-cripping pest away from California's lush farmland.

Helicopters began spraying the pesticide at dusk Thursday over Livermore, the gateway to California's rich farm country, in an effort to halt an eastward spread of the fly.

U.S. Chooses 30 Regulations for Repeal

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration may ease or eliminate U.S. government regulations regarding the lead content of gasoline, the advance testing of new chemicals and pesticides, and sex discrimination in athletic programs.

After considering 1,800 suggestions from business, government, college and farm groups, Vice President Bush said this week, the administration selected 30 rules for possible modification or abolition "in our effort to lighten the regulatory burden borne by Americans."

Final decisions will be made by individual federal agencies, but the tone of Mr. Bush's announcement suggested that the administration regards the 30 rules as good targets for elimination. The proposals are expected to draw outcries from environmental, civil rights and labor organizations.

The main rules picked for review include:

- A recent regulation calling for a 30-percent reduction in the maximum lead content of gasoline to one-half gram per gallon. Lead emissions have been reduced because newer cars run on lead-free fuel, the administration said. The entire rule for lowering lead content may be scrapped.
- A requirement that manufacturers of new chemicals submit information to the government on the health and environmental effects of the product before they start selling it. The Environmental Protection Agency has required companies to test chemicals and provide the information. The EPA may waive the rule "for chemicals that do not pose an unreasonable risk to health or the environment," according to an administration document issued Wednesday.
- A regulation forbidding sex

discrimination in sports programs at colleges receiving federal funds. Equal amounts must now be spent for equipment and supplies for men's and women's teams, and for publicizing athletic events. University presidents, according to Mr. Bush, have been saying, "You went too far, you've done it wrong."

- Guidelines for record-keeping by companies to assure that they are not discriminating in hiring on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. Companies "have expressed concern about the record-keeping requirements associated with the guidelines," the administration said.
- A regulation calling for the registration and testing of new pesticides before sale. The government registers 25 to 30 new pesticides a year and handles 20,000 to 25,000 registrations for new uses of existing products. Registration "appears to delay unnecessarily the distribution of new pesticide products and to inhibit new uses of existing products without providing commensurate health and environmental benefits," the administration said.
- Guidelines dealing with sexual harassment at work. The guidelines are sometimes vague, the administration said. For example, the guidelines include terms such as "unwelcome sexual advances" and "verbal sexual conduct" that rely greatly on individual perception, it said.
- Regulations designed to assure that federally aided programs are operated in such a way as to prevent discrimination against handicapped persons. For example, a business or institution may now be forced to take costly actions that benefit relatively few people. A school with a two-story building "may have to install an elevator because one of its students is confined to a wheelchair," the administration said.

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Seoul's Amnesty for 1,061 Includes 3 of Kim's Aides

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea announced an amnesty Friday for 1,061 prisoners, including three aides to Kim Dae Jung, the imprisoned opposition leader, and eight persons jailed for involvement in last year's rebellion in Kwangju.

The government amnesty list approved by President Chun Doo Hwan did not include Mr. Kim, 56, a 1971 presidential candidate who is serving a life sentence, or any other leading dissident or opposition figure either in prison or blacklisted from political activity. The amnesty list did include 62 political dissidents, however.

A government spokesman said Mr. Chun issued the clemency order to mark the anniversary Saturday of Korea's liberation from 35 years of Japanese occupation at the end of World War II. He said it would give an opportunity to help build a just society in a spirit of national reconciliation.

There had been speculation — chiefly in Japan — that the amnesty would include Mr. Kim, but there was no mention of him by the government. Mr. Kim had been sentenced to death by a military court on charges of sedition, but Mr. Chun commuted the sentence last January to life in prison.

Kwangju Rebellion

In May, 1980, after the government expanded martial law to crack down on political dissent, a student demonstration led to a weeklong armed rebellion in Kwangju. The official death toll reached 189, with nearly 400 wounded.

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11 Die in Seoul Explosion

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A gas explosion in a two-story restaurant killed 11 persons and injured 20 on Thursday night, police reported.

Room for Vietnam Refugees

Even though Indochinese refugees are arriving in the United States at a rate substantially below the 168,000 annual quota set for 1981, a junketing congressional delegation has just announced after four days in Thailand that the United States must do more to dam or divert the flow. Rep. Sam B. Hall, a plain-spoken Texas Democrat, put it this way: "The United States can't serve as a depository for every person in the world who wishes to leave his country. Word must be sent back that the United States is getting ready to draw the line."

At the same time, a four-member panel led by former Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green reported to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after a 25-day tour of Southeast Asia, that most of the Vietnamese boat people were legitimate refugees and the United States should continue receiving them at present or increased levels. The Green report drew a distinction between the Vietnamese, who are the vast majority of those now fleeing Indochina, and the lowland Lao and Hmong mountain people. Many of the non-Vietnamese, the report said, appeared to be leaving for economic reasons rather than fear of persecution.

There need be no clash between the congressmen and the Green committee, despite the differences of emphasis and tone in their respective statements. Rep. Hall is correct that the United States cannot accept "every

person in the world who wishes to leave his country," or even, perhaps, every deserving refugee. It should also be obvious that not every person who chooses to leave his or her country wants to settle in the United States. There are enough who do, though, so that some line must be drawn, Mr. Green and his panel understand that.

The debate is over how many refugees the United States should resettle and how they should be selected. The question of who is admitted is currently focused on whether they are fleeing persecution or simply seeking better lives. Once they leave Vietnam, though, that question becomes irrelevant, because if they return they will surely be subjected to persecution. Protecting them in those circumstances is not unambiguously the responsibility of the United States, but it is certainly a burden that the United States could share with other countries, especially those such as France that also have a historical connection with the Vietnamese war.

To date, slightly less than half of the 1.06 million refugees who have been resettled outside Southeast Asia are in the United States. There have been some problems, but for the most part they are being well-absorbed into American society. The United States ought to be able to continue taking in refugees at a similar or slightly higher rate for the foreseeable future.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

And Still the Palestinians

Israel has a new government. President Sadat has a new friend in the White House. The Sinai desert has a new peace-keeping force. And the old problem persists: What to do about the Palestinians?

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's intention to absorb a million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been reinforced by the coalition bargains that will keep him in office. Mr. Sadat's rewards from peace with Israel — return of the Sinai and massive U.S. aid — leave him only a rhetorical plea for Palestinians. And the Reagan administration has been so busy putting out Lebanon fires it has no answer of its own.

If there is a U.S. strategy, it is to keep trying somehow to combine U.S. power, Saudi wealth and the Camp David formula to promote negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. And the Israeli-Palestinian cease-fire in Lebanon shows what that combination might achieve. But since none of the parties want to push or be pushed very far, it has so far been a policy more logical than practical.

The Palestinians bear an aroused sense of nationalism, but they are not coherently led. The Palestine Liberation Organization is more than a terrorist band; it now functions in some places as an informal government, dispensing services with Saudi funds. But that does not make it a representative or responsible negotiating partner.

Whatever its mandate, the PLO is still not reconciled to a Jewish state in the Israeli heartland. It does not yet offer Israel — or anyone interested in a lasting peace — an incentive to let it grow political roots. To those, like Mr. Sadat, who ask the United States to negotiate directly with the PLO, the answer of three administrations is the right one: when the PLO agrees to negotiate with Israel.

This is not a question of parlor etiquette. Talking to Israel would register a willingness to live with it in peace. That would not mean giving up claims to the West Bank. On the

contrary, Mr. Sadat and Camp David have kept the region negotiable; rejecting that course only gives the Israelis time to make partition physically impossible.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan, too, need constant reminding that time runs against them. The Saudis may have strong domestic reasons for standing with the PLO even if it does not bend. But they have powerful security reasons for recognizing Israel and dragging the Palestinians along. Without an end of the Arab-Israeli conflict, they cannot have a lasting alliance with the United States against Soviet influence. And granting Israel a sense of security, as Mr. Sadat recognized, is the essential starting point.

As for King Hussein, he may not relish a Palestinian regime in the West Bank that will clamor to expand into Jordan. But negotiations would recognize his security concerns.

The myopia in Arab quarters, however, does not justify the Begin government's course. It has been retreating from a commitment to give the Palestinians "full autonomy" and to leave the sovereignty of the West Bank truly open. The Israelis are right to demand recognition, but they are wrong, while militarily invulnerable, to give the Palestinians no incentive to overcome their sense of loss and frustration. If Mr. Sadat could risk a journey to Jerusalem, the Israelis can be asked to risk offering genuine autonomy to Palestinians who accept them and agree to provide for their security.

It may sound futile for the United States merely to lecture all parties in this vein. But with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan vesting so much of their security in U.S. support, and even the PLO looking for legitimacy in U.S. eyes, the clear reiteration of well-reasoned U.S. positions could do much to shape the diplomatic environment — and also to condition U.S. attitudes. When there is nothing better to do, sharp words, too, can be a mark of friendship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Workers of the World, United

There is some genuinely good news about the United Nations that we missed when it happened in June. The International Labor Organization, a venerable member of the UN system, has been turned around with a vengeance. You remember the ILO. That's the agency in which things got so bad — so tyrannized by a Communist-Third World majority, so unabashedly pro-Soviet in policy and procedure — that in 1977 Jimmy Carter withdrew. By 1980 the organization, properly sobered by the U.S. absence, had altered its ways enough to permit the United States to return. But that was only a taste of what was to come.

In 1977, a small group of Soviet workers had attempted to organize an authentic free trade union, one responsive to their interests in a way that the official unions of the "workers' paradise" have never been. For their pains, this brave band paid heavily, being sent to psychiatric hospitals and the like. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Conference of Labor took up their case, charging the Soviet Union with violating the basic ILO convention on freedom of association. This is the same Convention 87 invoked, successfully, last year by Poland's Solidarity. The complaint worked its way through the organiza-

tion, and in June the ILO's governing body issued the first rebuke it had ever delivered to the Soviet Union.

No more than other international agencies can the ILO reach inside the borders of a sovereign state to enforce its reprimand. So different are the Soviet and Polish contexts, moreover, that it is idle to believe the suppressed Soviet group is a precursor to Solidarity. But it is cause for genuine satisfaction that the Soviet workers have been stood up for by the organization created to advance the cause of social justice through the improvement of labor conditions around the world. International organizations are supposed to work that way. They rarely do.

In the 1970s U.S. withdrawal from the ILO was seen by many as alarming and self-defeating. But the AFL-CIO — labor has its own separate voice in ILO proceedings, along with management and government — pushed hard for withdrawal, and it was right. When the United States did return, it was in a position to put through procedural changes, including secret balloting and pre-screening of intrusive political resolutions. These allowed the organization to get back to the work that Samuel Gompers had in mind when he established the ILO in 1919.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1906

WASHINGTON — The Department of Commerce and Labor announced that after an investigation of the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States, it is shown that the rate of wages is increasing faster than the cost of living, so far as the price of food is concerned. The purchasing power of hourly wages in 1905 was 5.88 percent and that of weekly wages 1.4 greater than the average for the 10 years preceding 1900. The difference between the increase in the purchasing power of hourly and weekly wages is due to a reduction of the hours of labor. The purchasing power both of hourly and weekly wages in 1905 was 1 percent higher than in 1904.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1931

NEW YORK — While New York detectives were busy unraveling details of what was admitted to be a lovers' quarrel, Roy T. Yates, youngest member of the New Jersey State Senate and a prominent banker of Paterson, was lying in hospital here with a critical bullet wound in his abdomen. He was shot early today in the West 89th Street apartment of Miss Ruth Jayne, a pretty young blonde with whom he had been friendly, according to her admission, for some years. Semi-hysterical, the girl was taken into custody by detectives. "I knew he was married," she said, "and had a wife and children in Paterson, but I understood he was separated from his wife, although not divorced."



"Thank You, Dr. Weinberger. I Think We'll Call Him Neutron."

Sorting Through the Neutron Muddle

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The main thing wrong with President Reagan's decision to go ahead with the neutron weapon is that it hasn't been clearly enough explained. The argument about the weapon has been muddled from the start by emotional misconception and political clumsiness.

It is essentially a defensive weapon, for battlefield purposes comparable in a way to anti-aircraft missiles. The military want it because its existence can force change in Soviet armor tactics. There is a limit to the effectiveness of conventional anti-tank weapons against densely massed tanks which the Red Army can field. The best way to protect tanks facing neutron missiles is to spread them out, which then increases usefulness of conventional defense.

Nothing Surprising

There is nothing surprising in the reminder that Leonid Brezhnev told visiting Americans a couple of years ago the Russians had worked on the bomb and decided against producing it. Both the depth of their buffer zone and their tremendous preponderance in tanks make it of no particular military use to the Soviets. They don't have to plan against a huge force of tanks invading vital territory across any border, not from the West, Central Asia or China.

It is the West which must guard against that threat, specifically on the north German plains. The announcement that the weapon will be stockpiled only in the United States is a bit of diplomatic sleight-of-hand. If the weapon were ever to be deployed on a front line, it would be in Germany. As Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said, once it is in the arsenal it can rapidly be flown to the battlefield.

Obviously, the political fallout of the decision to build it is much reduced, however, by withholding deployment now. The pro forma complaints from the West Ger-

man and other allied governments can be taken as camouflage against their domestic critics. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was disappointed when President Carter suddenly put off production, and he was badly burned by the public argument beforehand.

The last thing he would really have wanted now was a revival of the Alphonse and Gaston-kind of "consultations" he had with the Carter administration. Then, Washington said it would build the bomb only if the West Germans declared they wanted it and would deploy it, and Bonn said it would only agree if Washington took the initiative and blame for the decision.

President Reagan has handled the issue more decisively, and there is little doubt that allied leaders are discreetly grateful for that.

The one logical ground for opposing the weapon while accepting the rest of the atomic arsenal and the strategy of deterrence is precisely that it is more evidently defensive, more selective and less destructive than other tactical nuclear arms. Therefore, critics say, it might more readily be used, lowering the threshold for atomic war without in any way diminishing the danger of escalation to doomsday.

That is a matter of military doctrine. It depends on whether you really believe big weapons would never be used but small ones might, and whether you believe top leaders would never delegate the decision to use any size atomic weapon to field commanders.

It illuminates the issue to see how the French are facing it. They are developing the neutron weapon but won't definitely decide whether or not to go on to production until late next year. The decision will be made on the basis of strategic doctrine, reliance on the current theory that the threat of wiping out Soviet cities with the

relatively small French *force de frappe* will deter all attacks on France, or evolution of that theory to require added forward defense on the ground.

French defense officials say that when the time comes, they will also take into account the prospects of new U.S. medium-range missiles being deployed in Europe and of arms limitation negotiations. In other words, it will be a matter of how the military balance and the arms race look by then.

Alice-in-Wonderland Aspect

The difficulty in absorbing all this is the Alice-in-Wonderland aspect of the whole idea of deterrence. Unlike other arms, the justification for nuclear weapons is to make war so awesome that it will not be fought. It is irrational to base the safety of the world on the assumption that men with the power of decision will always behave rationally. But so long as the weapons exist, there is no other choice and it is better to think about the unthinkable than to fool ourselves with mumbo jumbo.

Possibly, Mr. Reagan's production decision will help create a sturdier framework than now exists for promised negotiations on Euratom. If this is part of the conscious planning, the timing was good. The crucial question now is development of a serious, overall nuclear negotiating policy — which the United States does not currently have.

The neutron weapon makes military sense. But there is no sense at all to be made of atomic weapons and the arms race without a clear goal for agreed limits and reduction. That is the most urgent need, and it would give Americans and allies a much better basis for judging what weapons their money should buy if the goal were defined.

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Letters

Student's Plight

Your readers will doubtless be aware of the punitive sentence passed on Rudolf Batek (IHT, July 29) and the planned mass trial of Charter 77 human rights activists in Czechoslovakia. I would like to urgently draw your attention to the plight of a young Czechoslovak student, Lenka Cvrckova, held in Prague for her involvement in the founding of the Independent Student Associations (NZS) in Poland.

While studying in Warsaw, Lenka Cvrckova played an active part in student life by helping to make programs for the internal broadcasting network. In early 1981 she went to Lodz, scene of the largest of the student sit-ins in demand of the right of independent association, and became an editor of the student broadsheet *The Strike*.

For this activity she was detained by the Polish authorities on Feb. 19 and deported.

Back in Czechoslovakia, she was immediately imprisoned, first in Ostrava and then in the Ruzyně jail in Prague. She has now been charged under Articles 98 and 99 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code, potentially major charges of subverting the Czechoslovak state and actions likely to damage a friendly Socialist country. The first charge seems difficult to justify since by all accounts Lenka Cvrckova confined her activities to within the Polish student community. As to the second it should be noted that the NZS associations are now fully legal in Poland and operate in an open, nonpolitical and constructive manner in defense of student interests. Also, since the Polish authorities declined to press definite charges, one wonders what grounds the Czechoslovaks have for their accusations of political crimes on foreign soil?

E.M. SWITALSKI.
London.

Death of a Poet

On June 22, Sayid Soltanpour was executed by firing squad (IHT, June 24). One of Iran's leading poets and playwrights, Mr. Soltanpour was arrested in April and charged with illegal trafficking in foreign exchange. If, in fact, such a crime had been committed, death hardly seems the appropriate punishment. Yet, even more alarming, his execution has impelled the entire intellectual and writing community of Iran to seek hiding — a development which suggests Mr. Soltanpour's real crime was the frank expression of opinions, and his sentence a death knell for those who have openly criticized the policies of the present Iranian regime.

Earlier this year, Mr. Soltanpour joined approximately 100 distinguished writers and intellectuals in

Response on 'Callas'

In the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 5, Edwin McDowell reports allegations that I "lifted" some sentences in my biography of Maria Callas from "Callas" by John Ardoin and Gerald Fitzgerald. What he failed to report was that all three drafts of the manuscript were thoroughly read, vetted and approved by John Ardoin before a word was set in print. Mr. Ardoin made many comments, suggestions and corrections for which I am grateful and which are all incorporated in the published version. Indeed, Mr. Ardoin is quoted on the jacket itself describing the book as "surely the finest biography of Callas ever written." None of this appears in the report.

As for the two examples of similarities between the two books, they both come from reports of performances in 1955. I was not present at these performances — one of the reasons being that I was 5 years old at the time — and had, therefore, of necessity, to use the reviews of the day as my sources.

Right to Run

Without holding any particular brief for President Reagan's policies in general, I still wonder whether David S. Broder (IHT, Aug. 8-9) is being altogether fair to Mr. Reagan over his pursuit of the presidency in 1968. Surely, any bona fide candidate has an inherent right to run for any office.

Had Mr. Reagan been successful on that occasion, might not the United States have been spared the whole trauma of Watergate?

ROBERT A. IMLAY.
London.

Is It Mellow?

George F. Will's article (IHT, Aug. 4) strikes me as an exceptional piece of critical ignorance. Regarding the title question, "When Art is Absurd, What's in Store for the World?" I would refer Mr. Will to the writings of Theodor W. Adorno, who in his "Philosophy of Modern Music" (1948) responded to such queries as follows:

"The general public, totally cut off from the production of new music, is alienated by the outward characteristics of such music. The deepest currents present in this

Consider Consequences

I am appalled by the recent action taken by the American air traffic controllers' union. Their demands are both untimely and unrealistic. What troubles me further, though, is the "support" afforded them by other air traffic controllers around the world; that these persons feel it is their place to become involved in what clearly is an internal American affair with deep political and legal implications is absurd. Throughout the United States, citizens are "tightening their belts" and accepting modest salary increases in an effort to help stabilize the economic state of the U.S. government and, consequently, the country. The election of President Reagan and, more recently, the overwhelming success of his fiscal policies in Congress, show that the majority of Americans have accepted this policy in full spirit.

The opinions, then, of non-Americans, namely non-American air traffic controllers, on such economic issues are neither warranted nor relevant. By most accounts, all air traffic controllers purport to be deeply concerned with the state of affairs in U.S. skies. Perhaps, then, they should stop and carefully consider possible consequences before continuing with their present course of action. After all, the ultimate responsibility for any U.S. air accidents will rest on those American men and women who left their posts and/or shirked their duties. I should not think that their counterparts around the world would welcome the then valid accusation that they were, in effect, accomplices in causing such a tragedy.

DAVID J. MAZZO.
Lausanne.

Music Proceed, however, from exactly those sociological and anthropological foundations peculiar to that public. The dissonances which horrify them testify to their own conditions; for that reason alone do they find them unbearable."

THOMAS LEVIN.
Films Waldhaus, Switzerland.

Music Proceed, however, from exactly those sociological and anthropological foundations peculiar to that public. The dissonances which horrify them testify to their own conditions; for that reason alone do they find them unbearable."

THOMAS LEVIN.
Films Waldhaus, Switzerland.

Reagan Crystal Ball

By Williams Safire

WASHINGTON — Here is the fearless forecast for the Reagan Revolution, wherein ideas that were considered jejune in January will, this fall, become the top 10 items on the nation's domestic agenda.

Although the president has not yet made all these decisions, the educated guesses of the men closest to him point the direction of his thinking:

1. Education. Tuition tax credits as proposed by Sen. Bob Packwood, a Republican from Oregon and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat from New York, currently considered non-viable, will be dusted off and partially embraced by the Reaganites as the surprise feature of Tax Cut II. Private and parochial schools will get a new lease on life.

2. Energy. This subject, which usually reaches a dead end at the MEGO scale (My Eyes Glaze Over), will snap every government's attention when Reaganists propose to shift federal excise taxes to state control as part of Tax Cut II. Welfare costs will be shifted to states along with an estimated percentage of the federal income tax, which the individual taxpayer will send directly to the state. The hollering about this "avoid-Washington scheme will be fierce.

Promises to Keep

3. Social Security. Mr. Reagan will keep his televised promise and no current recipient will get less than he is now getting. But what is the greater power will exist in the prime solution to solvency of the funds is in cutting early-retirement incentives and moving the retirement age to 68.

Mr. Reagan's compromise will come in delaying implementation for three or four years.

4. Cities. Cynics assumed that the "Enterprise Zone" notion put forward by Rep. Jack Kemp, a Republican from New York, in the campaign was rhetoric, or doomed to the "black capitalism" treatment of a decade ago, but the Reagan men are determined to stimulate inner-city growth with a combination of federal, state and local exemptions on regulation and taxing.

5. Criminal Law. Ed Meese will succeed in getting preventive detention of those accused of violent crime, but will fail on his quest for admissibility of illegally seized evidence. On drug abuse, expect a big keep-off-the-grass campaign directed at the sharply increased potency of the new marijuana.

6. Government reorganization. Another stupefying MEGO, but for the bureaucrats affected, here's the word: a serious move will be made to abolish the Energy and Education departments, as promised, and to switch the Maritime administration from Commerce to Transportation. The "super-cabinet" idea has already been put into effect informally with five Cabinet councils, but Congress has not yet caught on to the change.

7. Labor. The air controllers have enabled the Reagan men to bask in the warmth of legal unions, busting, and no sign of mercy will be shown until the strikers admit defeat. Then, some leniency can be expected. Organized labor is much worried about preserving the wage floor guaranteed by the Davis-Bacon Act, and with reason — the Reagan men will move to modify this inflationary legislation soon.

8. Military rampdown. With pay increases, the military is being switched from the Pentagon. The Reagan men will decide to eliminate draft registration. Educational incentives will be given infrequently under a program known as "grants for grunts."

9. The anti-abortion movement. The president will support "a constitutional amendment on abortion, but not "the human life amendment. In essence, Mr. Reagan wants to return power to make anti-abortion law to the states. That return to local option should infuriate just about everybody, but might be the democratic way out.

10. The Balanced Budget Amendment. This is known as the Monster Approaching the Capital, stimulated by state legislatures which have called for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution to require Congress to balance the budget. Under this amazing grassroots pressure, Orrin Hatch, a Republican from Utah, and 47 other senators have sponsored a convention-amending amendment not only to balance the budget but to make permanent tax limitations.

The reader is now so deeply in the know that he may never get out. For those who want to impress friends with a grasp of Reaganomendature:

Sneer at all references to the "private sector" — that's old news and instead focus on "medical structures." That is not helping for television celebrities, but think-tankers for a reliance on school, union, church, business, and above all family, to undertake more responsibility for liaison between individual and society.

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1981

Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Weekend

Meeting Hemingway

by Gabriel Garcia Marquez I recognized him immediately, passing with his wife Mary Welsh on the boulevard St. Michel in Paris one rainy spring day in 1957...

in the celebrated portrait of him taken by Cartier-Bresson. The other was the ephemeral man who had just said goodbye to me from across the street...



Author Gabriel Garcia Marquez.



Ernest Hemingway, with wife Mary, in 1959: "Once writing has become the principal vice and the greatest pleasure, only death can put an end to it," he said.

one is left without a way of separating fiction from reality. I have spent many hours of many days reading in that cafe in the Place St. Michel that he considered good for writing because it seemed pleasant, warm, clean and friendly...

What's Cricket — and What Isn't

by Jeffrey Robinson LONDON — Unlike baseball, which might look to a foreigner like nine men in pajamas doing a lot of running around, cricket is 11 men in starched white shirts, pressed slacks and Sunday manners who don't appear to be doing very much of anything.

tronic scoreboards. Nor are there any Dallas Cowboy Cheerleaders. The game is observed and played in librarylike silence.

"What happens is that when the batter hits the pitch, he has the choice of running to the other wicket, exchanging places with the batsman facing him. Each time they exchange places without being put out, that's a run.

equal to baseball's grand-slam home run. "Going for four is absolutely the very best a batter can do," the explanation is, "except when he is going for six which is two runs better."

Lady of the Lost Ark

by Christian Williams NEPAL — The Raven Bar. Marion Ravenwood rolled her elbow on the table, sleeves rolled halfway up. That crooked grin. That careless ponytail. The crowd cheers as she drinks her competitor under the table. She gathers her winnings, but a shadow looms on the wall. A shadow larger than life, but not larger than memory.



Allen's yell, learned for "Ark."

The SKD Revue: The Kitschiest Show in the World?

by Donald Kirk TOKYO — It may be the schmalziest, kitschiest show in the world. From the moment the curtain goes up on a line of more than 20 girls clad in bathing suits and top hats, kicking their legs, swaying rhythmically and singing "Somewhere Over the Rainbow," you know it's going to be that kind of an afternoon.

SKD in traditional Japanese sequence.

SKD in kicky, Rockettes-like line-up.

er," says Hiroshi Kasuga, who has been dancing for Schochiku (then the name of the film and television company that produces it) for 20 years.

Karen Allen: The girl next door. OCEAN CITY, MD. — The Wild Goose Chase Restaurant, Karen Allen with her elbows on the table, sleeves rolled halfway up. That crooked grin. That careless ponytail. She reaches for her glass, and her companion lurches back. A shadow looms against the wall. It's the same size as life, and exactly the same size as the waiter. Because it is the waiter.

schoolteacher. And Karen Allen is driving the family car, a 1970s-vintage, sun-faded, two-toned American dinosaur.



"How many games break for lunch, then for tea, with neither team's winning?"

Medieval and Baroque Music for Connoisseurs

by David Galloway

SAINTE-MICHEL-DE-PROVENCE, France — The turn of the Route Napoleon, a few miles west of Forcalquier, is marked only by a sign for the observatory of the European astronomical center.

There is nothing to signal the sharp turn off into a road scraped from the hillside that curves up to the headquarters of the recording company called Harmonia Mundi that specializes in medieval and Baroque music.



Bernard Coutaz, the founder.

Researching texts and finding the right musicians are, for him, a kind of journalism. The editor mediates between text and public.



Harmonia Mundi headquarters.

that the noise and fumes had become intolerable. He made a bedline for the Haute-Provence, bought a ruined farmhouse and never looked back.

Food Haggis, Herring and Ham

by Patricia Wells

EDINBURGH — The Scots are told so often that they can't cook and don't know how to eat that they believe it themselves. Which is sad. Though Scottish food tends to be plain and portions are often embarrassingly large, the fare is far from bland.

including selections from France, Italy, California, England, Spain and Portugal. A large blackboard announces a few well-chosen daily dishes, which sometimes include the fruits of Mr. Maitland's hunting and fishing forays.

Lady of the Lost Ark

Welcome to the Sam Peckinpah School of Action. And I resisted a little, so it was a while before I knew what he meant. "Ark" star Harrison Ford was already very good at the action stuff, from doing "Star Wars."

badly hurt. She actually begins then to torture him, in strange ways. At first you root for her, and then you begin to root for him. But in the end, the audience becomes a sort of jury.



The Browns at La Potiniere.

International datebook

- AUSTRIA: 16: Austrian Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Lothar Zagrosek conductor, Ernst Kovacic violin, Heinrich Schiff cello (Haydn, Ravel, Bartok).

- ENGLAND: ALDBURGH, Festival (tel: 072.885/23.33) — Includes: Aug. 15, 19 and 20: "The Merry Widow" (Schubert, Ives).

- THE NETHERLANDS: AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Aug. 18: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

中國廣東陶瓷展銷會 5-20 Sept. 1981 GUANGDONG PORCELAIN EXHIBITION. This is China Guangdong's First Porcelain Exhibition ever held in EUROPE.

Art Exhibitions

- GENEVA: MUSEE DE L'ATHENEES GENÈVE PICASSO INTIME Collection Maya Ruiz-Picasso.

weekend

- WASHINGTON, D.C. A Renaissance of Graciousness. A luxury hotel in the heart of Washington.

INTEREST

- ALBANY, N.Y.: 20: "The Merry Widow" (Schubert, Ives).

WEST GERMANY

- BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Wagner Festival (tel: 0921/20221) — Includes: Aug. 15: "Die Walkure" (Richard Wagner).

Portrait of an Object-Hunter

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — A highly unusual exhibition is to be seen at Sotheby's first floor showroom, 34 New Bond Street, for another two weeks here. Although displayed in an auction house, the superb Japanese porcelain, shown here for the first time ever, is not and never will be for sale.

It was donated by the late Gerald Reitlinger to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. On the cover of the catalogue, which is an anthology of "Eastern Ceramics" from the bequest, not just a guidebook to the exhibition, the names of the museum and of Reitlinger loom large. But it takes a magnifying glass to spot the logo of Sotheby Parke Bernet. For the first time in an art market auction, an auction room displaying a vibrant postmortem tribute to one of the most remarkable collectors in this century.



A 17th-century dish from Arita kilns.

animal of the so-called Kylin type. Its Chinese model would be seen soaring through space, ferociously snarling — hardly with that spikely look and a spray of flowers in its mouth.

Oliver Impey, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Eastern Art at the Ashmolean and author of the catalogue, points out that some of the Chinese-style models must in fact have been painted in Holland. Hence, some very funny details of interpretation.

A failed artist, he turned to collecting. But he had the artist's vision, free of prejudice, indifferent to collecting circles.

So discerning was Reitlinger's eye that his collection of Blue-and-White export ware from Japan is the finest in Europe outside Dresden, Impey says. What is so remarkable about Reitlinger is that he had the ability to detect the supreme achievement in a surprisingly wide range of art forms. His collection of Asian pottery includes admirable specimens also to be seen at the Ashmolean Museum. He bought Syrian pottery, too, including a few pieces that any great museum would love to have.

This interest seems to have been triggered by a trip to Iraq in the 1930s to take part in some excavation work conducted by David Talbot Rice in that amateurish style which, until recently, was considered acceptable among Orientalists dealing with the Middle East. Reitlinger's motivation was probably the love of strange countries and the attraction of treasure hunting — a mixture of Romanticism and colonial era acquisitiveness, depending on

which angle one looks at it from. He undoubtedly had a scholar's inclinations and he produced learned articles — perhaps not of a very high standard but neither were those of his fellow archaeologist Talbot Rice, whose reports on Al Hira are regrettably impressive.

Yet the scholar's instincts were not wasted. They blossomed in his collecting rather than in his writings. He was the kind of man who had an unerring flair for laying hands on the rare item, the vital link in a transition chain.

He bought only one signed drawing by a miniature painter from Islamic India, Abu'l Hasan, and it happens to be one of his earliest drawings done after an engraving by Dürer — one of thousands of Western engravings brought by the missionaries who flocked to the Persian-style court set up by the Islamic rulers of India in the late 16th century.

Significantly, Reitlinger never spent very much money. Despite his interest in the "Economics of Taste," the book on art market trends for which he is best known to the public, he was not an "investor." He was essentially an object-hunter.

Like most true collectors, he knew only too well how relative all knowledge is, particularly in art, and even more particularly in any art form that goes back more than three centuries. He therefore had no exaggerated admiration for the museum world. The limitations of the purely academic approach exasperated him. He was impatient, sometimes testy, again a typical feature of many true collectors.

In fact, like most of them, he carried on a monologue with himself or wrote books — which is not essentially different. Yet, in apparent paradox, he decided he wanted to see his collection in a museum. It was probably typical of his distrust of academia that he did not bequeath it but negotiated the donation so he could see it installed the way he wanted.

After one museum did not respond promptly enough, he went to the Ashmolean, which proved more tractable. It all ended in tragedy, although the ultimate conclusion was to Reitlinger's satisfaction. One day in February 1978, a fire broke out in his Sussex house, where he was to keep the collection until his death, according to the provision he had insisted on. The firemen came at once and the havoc was limited to a minimum, hardly affecting the most important part of his collection.

But for the 78-year old man, who was slightly hurt by the debris and was found wandering in his garden in despair, unable to take part in the rescue operations, the shock was too much.

He died three weeks later. After haunting Sotheby's for so many years, his ghost must be cackling with glee at the sight of the old enemy not only erecting a memorial to his collection, but footing the bill for the very fine catalogue published as an art book by Philip Wilson Ltd, the publisher affiliated with Sotheby's.

Metz Pioneers the 'Total Museum'

by Francis Leary

METZ, France — The Metz Museum of Art and History is a unique experiment in creating its plan of exhibits around beautifully lit structural remains of the past, from the Gallo-Roman period to the Renaissance.

The man primarily responsible for the elegant plan is Gerard Collet, the genial, white-haired 54-year-old director. A graduate in archaeology and history from the University of Nancy, Collet has been at the museum for 25 years.

It was Collet who convinced various municipal, state and regional authorities to spend 17 million francs on the museum's elaborate expansion program, completed last year, which added 35 new rooms, tripling the exhibition area, and audiovisual programs. (A complete tour would consume almost five hours, though Collet has devised 45-minute tours for the visitor in a hurry, with brochures in English.)

The result is a series of different, often sumptuous, architectural environments spanning more than 1,700 years of history. Collet explains why it works for the 90,000 annual visitors: "The presentation consists of the complementary values of volume, color, material and lighting. To avoid fatigue, we arrange a room in different colors and lighting."

It works so well that the "Metz concept" has now been adopted by UNESCO's International Committee of Museums.

The 2,000-year-old city of Metz was a center of Gallo-Roman civilization from Caesar to Clovis, with a population of 30,000. Massive walls of sandstone, quarried in the region, with green and white marble dressing, on which the light casts a soft amber glow, form the remains of Roman baths, comparable to those at Herculaneum. Statues of Roman gods, including a gigantic Jupiter, guard tombs and funerary

urns, evoking the Roman practice of cremation. Gallo-Roman household articles, bangles, pottery, weapons and coins all recall the flourishing life under Roman imperium.

Collet's chronological scheme begins in Merovingian Metz, capital of the kingdom of Austrasia and a city of hot-blooded warriors. Its territory was the scene of ferocious conflict, notably that between the rival queens, Fredegunde of Neustria and Brunhild of Austrasia, who met a fearful end when captured by her foe and tied to the tail of a wild horse.

Merovingian ceramics, glassware, jewelry, combs, belts, *sermaxax* or sabers reveal the contrasting brutal warfare and civilization of these early Christians. Most of the artifacts were found during excavations in Metz over the past 150 years.

From an overhead gallery, we look down on the chancel of the Merovingian church of Saint-Pierre-sux-Nonnains. Bathed in a warm red light, the 28 stone fragments constitute the most important ensemble of Merovingian sculpture. In a nearby room are five skeletons in glass-topped coffins, buried with various utensils and jewelry. The museum has 90 such skeletons, all in excellent condition, which show Merovingian man to be big and tough.

An audiovisual program of medieval liturgical rites in the Carolingian "Purple Room" introduces a new era, beginning in 640 A.D., with Arnoul, Bishop of Metz and an ancestor of Charlemagne. For centuries, a veritable cult of Charlemagne prevailed in Metz: The museum's bronze equestrian statue of the emperor is the only one in France, while it also possesses the sepulchre of Hildegarde, his wife, and of Louis the Pious, his son and Louis I of France. In the treasure of the huge 13th-century

Cathedral of St. Stephen may be found the so-called "cloak of Charlemagne" of purple silk with gold-threaded edges.

Three Gothic rooms display fantastic painted ceilings depicting monsters and mermaids, directly illuminating the visitor gazes upward. The decision to incorporate a granary, a five-story, 15th-century storehouse, the only one of its kind in Europe, has made possible an ambitious program of Gothic art and artisanship. Workshops illustrating the making of pottery, porcelain and glassware, the three primary products of Lorraine, have been set up for school groups, who participate in demonstrations. Eventually, the granary will house a complete collection of costumes, furniture and articles of everyday life, up to the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

Ascending a beautiful marble staircase, we look across the facade of an elegant Renaissance mansion, built in 1529, with four extraordinary busts, perhaps representing the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. The center niche is empty and its bust has somehow ended up in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. By a curious coincidence, the heads had come to Charles March, conductor of the Boston Symphony, before the museum purchased them from a Versailles art dealer, to restore them to their original setting.

The museum, open every day except Tuesday, also includes primitive and Renaissance art, as well as 17th-century painting. Metz, located on the autoroute to West Germany, is three hours from Paris by train. A bus at the Metz station marked "place d'Armes" goes to the cathedral, a short walk from the museum, 2 rue du Haut-Poitier, in the heart of historical Metz.



Engraving: Joshua with King David.



Statue of Charlemagne.



Jupiter column found near Sarre Valley.

Myth and Ritual in Zurich

by Eva Karavan

ZURICH — Myth, the sacred story, and ritual, the repeated performance, have always been vital ingredients of civilization; myths to relate creation, rites to help validate their symbolism.

Today's artists find mythology a fascinating source of inspiration, and the exhibition "Mythos and Ritual," at the Künsthallen here until Aug. 23 gives them the opportunity to express their personal interpretations of it. Most of the 16 artists don't exhibit objects of art but use the elements — earth, water, fire, wind — to create "places" or "spaces."

Ancient architecture inspired Anne and Patrick Poirier to create an "Endless Colonnade" and "Circular Utopia" — small white plaster temples arranged in a circle stepped in white soft light. "We live in a time in which many cultures disappear in the process of the creation of one universal culture," says Anne Poirier. "In our reconstructions we try to save and preserve these disappearing cultures."

Charles Simond's small-scale landscapes and houses built inside a broken wall are like archeological discoveries in an imaginary civilization. Ancient people communicated by a visual language painted on their faces and bodies. "They could read faces as we can read books," says Claudio Costa, who is searching for the magic force contained in the original African masks by restructuring them with great con-

sciousness. Arnulf Reiner continues the tradition of "face language," using his self portraits to paint on them rituals of death and bodily violence.

Some of the sculptures seem to be ritual environments stolen from the open air, such as Michael Heizer's heavy and geometric "Platform," which looks like an ancient place made with modern materials, and Michael Singer's subtle wooden "First Gate Ritual Series."

Dani Karavan's "Sand Drawing" takes us to an ancient landscape, a huge desert in the middle of which he places a sun dial. "I use the sun and the shadow to measure time," he says.

The secret signs on stones and bark are discovered by Nikolaus Lang in "Reading From a Stick," prints of drawings made by nature. Richard Lang, who usually works with stones, plays this time with sticks — 862 of them in "Willow Line." "I like common means given the simple twist of art," he confesses.

Dennis Oppenheim's "Inner Voices for a Staircase" and Alice Aycock's "Installation," made of metal, wood and glass, are constructions in constant motion, imposing the magic of machinery.

Joseph Beuys is present here with favorite elements — blackboard, table and lamp — in "Before the Departure from Camp." "Every installation I create," he says, "must have its private history and a relationship to the human being."

At first sight, it seems one always remains an outsider to other individuals' myths, but the impact of this exhibition proves the contrary.

Summer Shows on the Riviera: Leger, Picasso, Miro

by Michael Gibson

NICE — The attractive little Chagall Museum set in a lavender garden in Cimiez, above Nice (Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall) each summer devotes a show to some aspect of religious art. This year it is Tibetan mandalas, 60 items from the Musée Guimet in Paris.

In the Buddhist paintings of Tibet, the circle — which is the original meaning of the word mandala — represents the cosmos as a whole ordered around its center; the story of the soul is represented as a pilgrimage towards that divine center. That, of course, is too simply and any detailed understanding of these pieces would require more erudition than most visitors may care to acquire. Fortunately, one does

not really need that much to fall under the spell of the all-encompassing circle, whether it is seen in paintings (ranging from the 12th to the 19th century) or Baroque objects and statues, mostly of gilded brass.

My favorite is a large delicately colored gouache on canvas from Mongolia of the legendary kingdom of Sambhala (Shangri-Lai). The kingdom is represented as a mandala within a circle of mountains as jagged as shark's teeth, divided from the turmoil of the world beyond by the symbolic thread of a silver waterfall. It is a land of contemplative serenity, but outside the land is devastated by battles, artillery fire and rampaging elephants.

West of Nice, and also on the inland heights, is the delicious little Grimaldi castle of Cagnes-sur-Mer, once a setting for musical and theatrical performances. As usual, this year's 13th "International Festival of Painting," (to Sept. 30) is uneven. Much of it has the flavor of good poster art: simple graphic statements conceived with professional skill and executed with a certain slickness. Yet it is surprisingly lacking in expressiveness.

There is however a good case to be made in favor of the unevenness of the exhibition. There are good painters in the lot (Antonio Seguí, for instance), and it may be that one is too much conditioned in viewing shows as the reflection of an individual choice. The paintings at Cagnes were chosen by various national committees, with all the randomness that implies.

Among those awarded prizes this year were Karoly Kelemen (Hungary) for her painting of

Man Ray's photograph of Marcel Duchamp as "Rose Selavy" (Eros C'est la Vie); Michael Ashur, of Ireland, with a large, Op style space odyssey piece and Byeong-Sook Ahn, of South Korea, with his painting of blowing grass.

A bit further West we have the once superb and austere village of Biot, now tarred up as a tourist spot. In the plain beneath stands the Fernand Léger Museum, which this year celebrates the centennial of Léger's birth with a show of some 100 works on loan from private collections and museums (to Sept. 28).

Léger seems to have been a likeable hulk of a man — something like France's answer to Alexander Calder. He died 26 years ago and one may now start asking just how well his art stands the test of time. First, one cannot help thinking that Léger's work needs to be seen in its historical context. Some works have a timeless quality not because they do not seem to belong to any age but because, although they are very much a product of their own age, they nonetheless stand on their own and can be met with complete directness. The way one child meets another.

This is not generally the case with Léger, perhaps because in much of his work he reflects with a certain ingratiating naïveté the popular social ideals of the first half of this century and, more precisely, those of the "Front Populaire," the coalition of parties of the left which, in 1936, brought significant social reform to France (i.e. Social Security). This seems to be at the root of large compositions showing a family bicycle outing or

builders working on a skyscraper. The proportions are heroic, but Léger's personal qualities are apparent in the fact that the tone is unpretentious despite the undeniable vigor of composition. Léger's esthetics and his ideals are connected to a specific period, and clearly dated, although he is seen as a forerunner of Pop Art.

Westward once more, we come to Antibes and another Grimaldi palace, an archeological museum when Picasso met its curator in 1946. They became friends and Picasso one day declared that he yearned for a large space to do some big paintings. The curator, Dor de la Souche, offered him the vacant top floor for six months, and Picasso subsequently gave the works he painted there to the city of Antibes.

The building, now a Picasso Museum, is celebrating the centennial of Picasso's birth with "Picasso at Antibes" (to Sept. 30). It includes some 150 items (paintings, drawings, sculptures, ceramics, tapestries) composing the permanent collection, and 60 pieces on loan. The big paintings are well structured and full of authority, but otherwise rather empty. There are some excellent sculptures and ceramics, and the exhibit includes a collection of 17 engraved pebbles, never shown before, full of prehistoric directness and Grecian wit.

Finally, just off Cannes' Croisette, is the Galerie Herbage (17 rue des Eas-Unis), showing a small selection of Miró lithographs, aquatints and engravings (to Sept. 12). The works are very large, range from 1964 to 1978 and are dignified by a luxurious catalogue.



Miro, "Lizard with Gold Feathers."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Columns include 12 Month Stock, High Low Div, % Yld, P/E, 100s, High Low, Close, and Change.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Columns include 12 Month Stock, High Low Div, % Yld, P/E, 100s, High Low, Close, and Change.

Floating Rate Notes

Floating Rate Notes. Closing prices, August 14, 1981. Includes sub-sections for Banks and Non Banks with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, and Ask.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Selected Over-the-Counter. Closing Prices, August 14, 1981. Lists various OTC securities with columns for Symbol, Price, and Change.

Continuation of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14. Lists numerous stocks with columns for Symbol, Price, and Change.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Our editors would like to hear from you

Are you a sports fanatic? Or could you not care less who's winning and at what? Are you crazy about tennis or biking but turned off by baseball or golf? Do you like feature stories that provide an enjoyable "read"—or would you prefer more scores and statistics? Sports is one area where the interests of our readers are most diverse. We hope the questionnaire below will help us understand them better. Whether you regularly read this page or not, your response will be very helpful—and greatly appreciated.

Questionnaires concerning other sections of the paper will appear in the coming months as part of our continuing review of how we can better serve our readers. Thank you for your co-operation.

Please return the questionnaire to Barbara Lewis, International Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Form 1: Which are your regular sources of sports news on a day-to-day basis? PLEASE CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY. Includes checkboxes for Radio, Television, Herald Tribune, and other daily newspapers/magazines.

Form 2: Below is a general list of topics covered in the sports section of the IHT. For each one please indicate what you think about the current volume of coverage on the pages: Too much coverage, Adequate coverage, Not enough coverage. Includes checkboxes for US sports, European sports, Asian sports, Results, scores and cables, Reports of events, Resumes/commentaries/profiles, and frequency of reading.

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures August 14, 1981. Table listing various commodity futures such as Wheat, Soybeans, Corn, and other grains with their respective prices and changes.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active August 14, 1981. Table showing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including volume and price changes.

International Monetary Market August 14, 1981. Table listing exchange rates for various international currencies like British Pound, Swiss Franc, and Japanese Yen.

European Stock Markets August 14, 1981. Table showing closing prices for major European stock exchanges including Amsterdam, London, Paris, and Zurich.

Canadian Indexes August 14, 1981. Table listing various Canadian stock market indexes and their performance.

Despite Auto Industry Slump, GM Stock Called a Good Buy for Patient Investors

By Vartan G. Vartan. New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Is General Motors stock currently a "buy" at nearly 80 times earnings? Some of the company's followers, looking ahead rather than at the price-earnings ratio for the last 12 months, say it is. One condition, they add, is that investors be willing to accompany the stock for a long ride. GM recently reported a net income of \$1.72 a share for the second quarter of 1981, which was its third profitable quarter in a row. The latest price-earnings multiple, of course, takes into account part of the company's huge losses suffered in 1980. In that near-disastrous year for the U.S. auto industry, GM lost \$762.5 million, its first deficit year since 1921. GM's stock has been trading this week at about 48. Within the last year, its price has ranged between 40 1/2 and 58 1/2. In early 1977, the shares traded as high as 78 1/2, and some years earlier had fetched a record price of 113 1/2. Donald E. Carver, equities strategist for the trust department of the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, considers the stock suitable for purchase at \$50. "Although he does not envisage any sharp near-term recovery in earnings, he said: "We think General Motors can be a big winner over the next couple of years. By that time the stock could easily sell at \$85 or \$90 a share by our estimate. Our reasoning is based partly on the fact that the average car on the road is now six years old. New-car sales repeatedly have fallen victim to high interest rates, Mr. Carver said. "But we expect General Motors to emerge from this period as a much stronger company. Patient shareholders are likely to be rewarded handsomely as a historically old automobile population is replaced by new fuel-efficient cars. David Healy, who follows the industry for Drexel Burnham Lambert, carries a "buy" rating for General Motors stock. One reason for his optimism is that the new tax bill, especially after 1981, will put more dollars in the pockets of potential car buyers. "We regard GM as an undervalued stock that is in an attractive buying range now," he said. "The eventual recovery in car sales, and GM's increasing market penetration that should come from its array of new models, will lead, we think, to sharp increases in earnings and dividends in the 1982-1983 period — an outlook that is not currently being discounted in the market." He estimates earnings of \$4.75 a share this year, \$11.25 in 1982 and \$16 in 1983. Since the second quarter of 1980, GM has been paying a quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share on its common stock, or an annual rate of \$2.40. Several years ago, the quarterly dividend was supplemented by special and year-end payments. For example, the company paid dividends totaling \$6 a share or more in both 1977 and 1978, when profits were high. "Prospects for a year-end extra or an increase in the regular rate at the November, 1981, dividend meeting have faded somewhat," Mr. Healy said. "But a continuation of the regular 60-cent quarterly payment is our minimum expectation." At the Girard Bank, Mr. Carver said he did not expect any increase in the dividend payout before late 1982 at the earliest. "Product Lead" Citing GM's "product lead" that has developed over domestic competitors, Merrill Lynch's research department considers the stock as "OK to buy," one notch below a top "buy" recommendation. Similarly, the firm's profit estimates run somewhat lower than at Drexel Burnham Lambert. Merrill Lynch is projecting earnings of \$3.75 a share this year and \$9 next year. Some investment houses, however, remain reluctant to recommend automotive shares. Michael A. Ward of Dean Witter Reynolds told clients late in July: "If daily selling rates are used, three out of the last four months have shown gains. But the auto industry remains in the pits. Besting last year's second quarter — one of the worst periods in years — can hardly be called an achievement." He added, "We are not yet ready to recommend auto stocks, but the more that 1981 deteriorates and the closer we get to 1983 the better we feel about the stocks." Neither Ford Motor nor Chrysler appears on the investment list of the Girard Bank. Merrill Lynch ranks Ford as "neutral" and has an "OK to sell" opinion on Chrysler. Drexel Burnham Lambert also is "neutral" on Ford. "As for Chrysler," Mr. Healy observed, "we had a flat 'sell' rating since November, 1977."

Firm Offers Market Share By Leasing Seats on NYSE

By Kenneth B. Noble. New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Samuel Weiss has found a better way to make money on the stock exchange than trading stocks and bonds. He is selling seats. Mr. Weiss is selling interests in New York Stock Exchange seats, and eventually memberships on other exchanges, through a new company, Stock Exchange Services. Last month, the NYSE approved Stock Exchange Services' proposal to become the first member firm to deal exclusively in acquiring memberships for leasing and investment. The company is offering a management service for investors who want to purchase a seat on the exchange without assuming the responsibilities of day-to-day operation. The company is also offering loans and leasing arrangements to floor members — particularly experienced clerks who lack the capital to purchase a seat. "Until now, seats could be purchased either through the applicant's own means or some benefactor contributing the necessary \$260,000," Mr. Weiss said, referring to the current price of a seat. "Therefore, only the rich or those with loan shark connections could make the purchase. Now, you had to come up with a certified check, you had to be a blue blood." Earned \$1 Million Since becoming a member of the exchange in 1966, Mr. Weiss, who is 63 years old, has bought and sold 15 seats for his own account or nominees. Those seats have earned him more than \$1 million, he said. Two years ago, for example, he purchased two seats at \$85,000 each for his wife, Renee, and a family friend. Those seats are currently leased at \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually. Now, with Stock Exchange Services, any investor can seek to profit by purchasing a partial interest in a seat. The New York Stock Exchange is the home for 1,366 members who have purchased seats (or per-

manent memberships), plus a handful who have bought annual memberships, giving them the right to be there and trade with their peers. Nonmembers who wish to buy and sell securities on the exchange must do so through a member — and pay him accordingly. In the last decade, there have been an estimated 120 membership transfers annually. This number declined sharply in 1978 when leasing of seats was permitted by the exchange. During that year, only 87 new members joined the exchange by transfer of membership, while 54 seats were leased. Currently, more than 100 memberships are under lease, earning about \$60,000 a year each to the lessors. During 1980, seat memberships ranged from a low of \$175,000 to a high of \$275,000. Buyers seeking exchange membership have spent anywhere from the peak of \$315,000 during 1968 and 1969 to a low of \$17,000 in 1972. Volume Records "There is a direct correlation between daily stock volume and the price of a seat," Mr. Weiss said. "With NYSE volume setting new records each year, and new records predicted, 100 million to 150 million days in the immediate future, seat prices can only be headed upward." Stock Exchange Services is in the process of raising \$3 million through limited partnership units of \$25,000 each, with the company projecting a 30 percent return on investment for partnership unit owners. So far, the company has leased a single seat and, depending on prices and market conditions, plans to purchase at least nine more seats in the immediate future.

Rare Birds Are Saved From Artillery in U.S. The Associated Press. SAVANNAH, Ga. — Eight rare red-capped woodpeckers, after being moved away from Army artillery, were reported this week to be doing well at their new habitat on St. Catherine's Island near here. The birds, classified by the government as an endangered species, nested in pine trees threatened by Army plans for a new firing range. Of the 12 birds that were moved last year, four were killed by predators, but the survivors adapted and are now thriving, a Georgia biologist said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates August 14, 1981. Table showing interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, August 13, 1981. Table listing closing prices for major Toronto stock market indices.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, August 13, 1981. Table listing closing prices for major Montreal stock market indices.

Canadian Indexes August 14, 1981. Table listing various Canadian stock market indexes and their performance.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) Table showing gold options prices for different maturities and strike prices.

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European Options Exchange Table showing various European options contracts and their prices.

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While another wave of negative mid-summer moodiness gripped Wall Street, the weekly Capital Offshore report kept recommending accumulation of Copper, Gold and Silver while recommending that investors try to decide whether the yellow metal would collapse to \$220 or \$250. As key recommendations stopped in mid-July, the weekly report's authors have probably generated less than 2 percent of potential markets (and to understand why Capital Offshore expects an early gold advance to \$400 simply return the coupon below and begin receiving complimentary growth-investment studies.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

- ACROSS
1 Plenty of horn
5 Gold chaser
9 Swiss muss of fiction
14 Horse-drawn carts
19 — for one's money
20 Golden-rule preposition
21 (yearly)
22 Famed columnist
23 NATO is one
24 Delaware, to Lafayette
25 Favorite horse of Richard II
27 Odin's eight-legged mount
28 Keelbird
29 Traverser: winner: 1876
31 Make a call
32 Rings (registers)
34 Schoolboy's collar
35 Pallas
37 An equine color
39 Ascended
43 Turn
44 Picture puzzle
45 Don Quixote's nag
47 "Aloha" city
48 Trademark
49 Creator of Lena the Hyena
50 Port of Okinawa
51 Old French coin
52 Ronaldo's bay horse
54 Toad or frog
57 "My kingdom — a horse!"
60 Fortune-teller's card
62 Winged horse of fable
64 Kind of sch.
66 Original first name of John Paul II

Charger Account By A. J. Santora
A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 118.

- DOWN
1 Bugler's job
2 U.S.S.R. river
3 Alexander the Great's war horse
4 Protagonist of a sort
5 Chaparrone
6 Loosen
7 Dark (1933 Derby winner)
8 Infant
9 Kind of racing
10 Anoints, old style
11 Needle
12 Importunes
13 Dye; tinge
14 Like the U.S. in 1965
15 Mother Teresa's mother tongue
16 "No man — island"
17 Male or Harl role
18 Hale or Harl
26 Asian range
28 Walden, e.g.
29 " — Ben Adhem"
32 Mohammed's winged horse
33 Navigational aid
35 Blanched
36 Once and again
37 Sired
38 Finish, informally
40 Fouled up
41 Community standards
42 — beer
44 Rogers or Clark
46 Carrousal
48 Horse-opera locale
49 " — Hot Tin Roof"
52 Dogle entangler
53 "Equus," etc.
55 Lizards
56 Kind of orange
58 Arvix
61 Suffix with audit or transit
63 His, in Nice
65 North Dakota city
67 Chihuahua, e.g.
69 Steam bath
70 Pompey's pals
71 Book of the Bible
73 Comb. form
75 Wellington horse
76 Separated
77 Horse trainer Jolley
78 Svelte
80 That is —
82 Dan Rather's milieu
85 Ferritizers
88 Curse
90 Most hackneyed
91 Epochs unlimited
92 Slowed up
93 Part of S.R.O.
94 Beige
97 Call a spade a club?
98 Dakota Indian
100 City on the Loire
102 Sigurd's magic mount
103 Fan sound
104 Word with rya or horse
105 Yonkers race
107 Black (Dick Turpin's mare)
108 — Ridden (1968 Epsom winner)
109 — Sloper (1915 Grand National winner)
110 G.I. Jane
111 Regret
112 Word of protest

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A grid showing the solution to the previous week's crossword puzzle.

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, etc.

BOOKS

A MATTER OF DEGREE

Heat, Life and Death
By Lucy Kavalir. 226 pp. \$14.95.
Harper & Row, 10 E. 53d St., New York.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE bad news is that it's not enough to avoid undercooked pork; you can also get trichinosis from rare walrus meat! You weren't planning to eat walrus anytime in the foreseeable future? Well, how about this for scary: "Cone snails possess teeth as sharp as hypodermic needles. The bite is agonizingly painful and produces swelling, paralysis, blindness and sometimes even death within hours."

You're still not impressed, because you're not going to worry about things you can't do anything about? Fair enough. Let's get away from fright. Did you know that when F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote, in "The Crack-Up," "a real dark in the morning, it is always 3 o'clock in the morning, he hit it right on the button? Three o'clock in the morning happens to be the time when body temperature drops to its lowest level, about 3 degrees below its daytime peak.

practical information: There's nothing physically wrong with going back and forth between hot areas and cool ones during a heat wave; it only slows up acclimatization. Nor is it bad to gulp a great deal of liquid quickly when you're dehydrated, as long as it isn't so cold as to upset the stomach. But don't eat steak before exerting yourself in hot weather, because you can't afford the extra water for protein digestion. There are also answers in this book to questions one had never thought to ask — such as how fever works to fight infection or what's so painful about having dengue or what the effect of heat is on the process of aging.

But the most interesting thing about "A Matter of Degree" is the news one hasn't the slightest use for: "The tiny insect, Thermobia domestica, the firebrat, which makes its home in boiler rooms, does not succumb to heat injury until its temperature has reached 124.34 degrees or freeze until it falls to 1.8 degrees." "The heat beneath the armpits is so great that the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador tell how their ancestors warmed meat and edible roots by holding them there." "Australian aborigines describe the degree of cold according to how many dogs one needs to have huddled around in order to keep warm. A chilly night might thus be a three-dog night, a really cold one a six-dog night, while late spring might merely call for a dog or two."

Just put that in your oven and cook it.

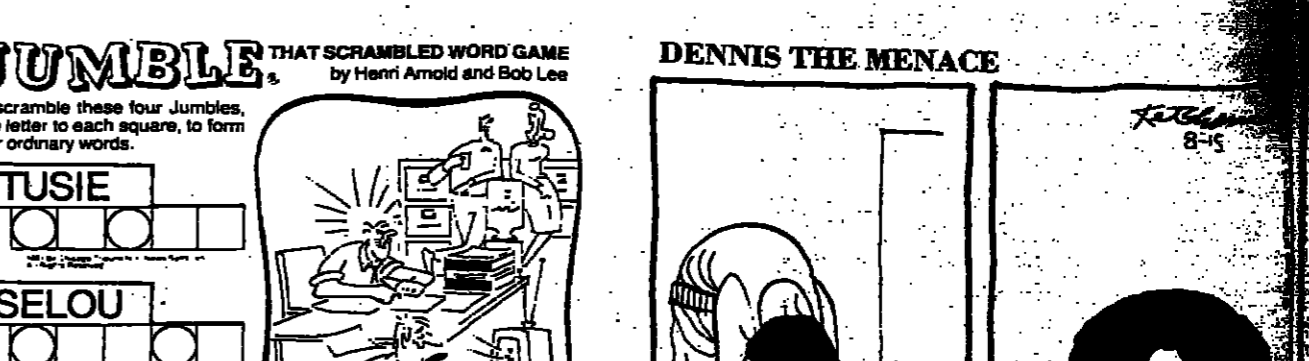
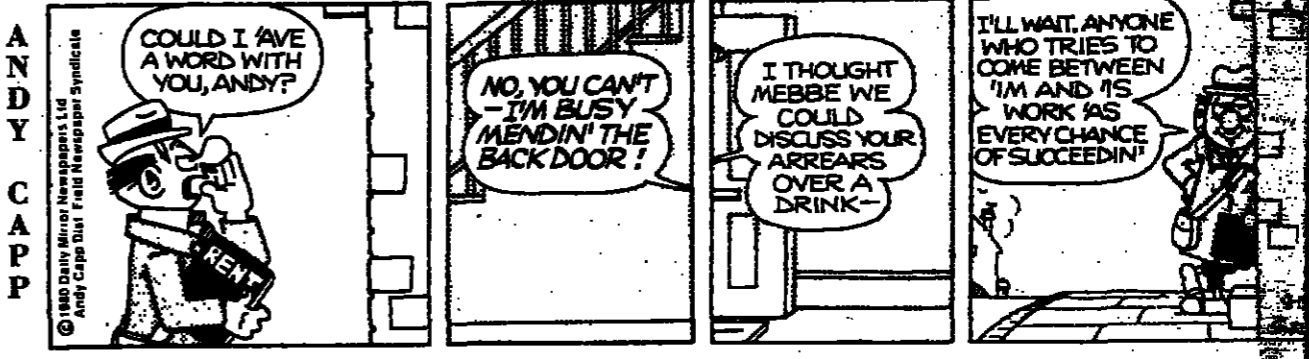
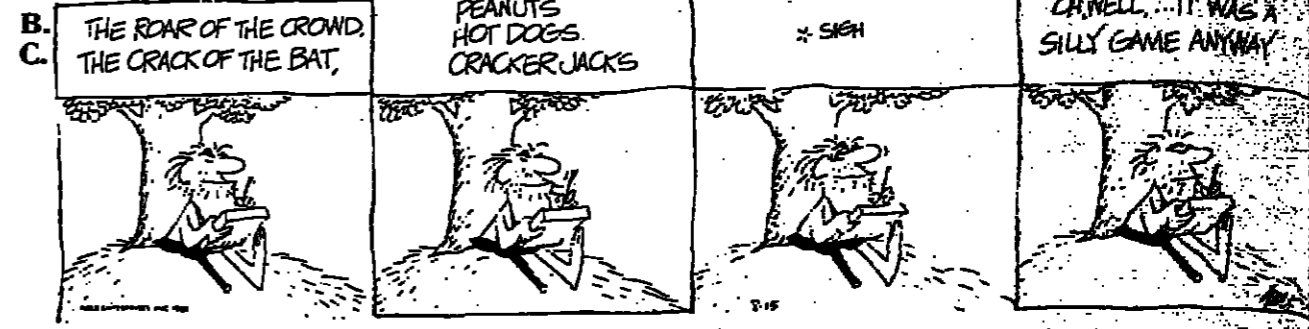
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Mail Order Firm Aiding Symphony On Europe Tour

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The Amway Corp. is providing \$250,000 to finance the National Symphony Orchestra's eight-nation European tour next spring. The three-week tour will cost an estimated \$1 million. The balance of the costs will be absorbed by \$400,000 to \$500,000 in ticket sales and sponsorships of individual concerts, orchestra officials said. The gift from Amway, a large direct-selling firm with headquarters in Ada, Mich., was announced during a National Symphony concert at the Kennedy Center. The orchestra will begin its first European tour under music director Mstislav Rostropovich on Feb. 1. The itinerary includes England, West Germany, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland.

Rembrandt Stolen in London

LONDON — Rembrandt's "A Portrait of a Young Man" was stolen Friday from the Dulwich Picture Gallery in South London, police said. The painting disappeared during a two-hour period in which only 26 people visited the museum, police said.



JUMBLE word game section with words like TUSIE, SELOU, REDOAF, ZYNEEM and a cartoon illustration of a man with a backache.

Art Buchwald

Flounder a la Mode

WASHINGTON—What happens when you live on "The Island" is that people like to fish. There is nothing wrong with this except it's not fun to fish if you can't serve it to your guests for dinner. There is nothing wrong with this, except that everybody is always catching the same fish at the same time.



When the bluefish are biting, there is bluefish on every table on the island. Then there seem to be nothing but flounder on your plate. Every one seems to have Buchwald striped bass in the same week, and then we're all overdoing on flounder.

The thing about the fish dinners is that you have to go through a certain ritual before you get to eat. During the cocktail hour you must listen to how the fish was caught. The other night at Scudder's we were mesmerized as our host described how his 11-year-old grandson pulled in a 14-pound bluefish, the very one we were going to eat that night.

line, but the grandson threw out another one, and the furious blue bird on hand, it determined to pull the boy over the side. Scudder told us he put the throttle in full gear, determined to make the blue run for its money as the lad held on for dear life.

The blue finally knew he had met his match, and after one more attempt to wreck the boat and drown all aboard, finally gave up and was pulled over the side where it flopped on the deck for a good five minutes before expiring and being thrown in the ice cooler for the long journey home.

The next night we went to Brack's. His story was different. He had been out all day long with his house guests and they had nary a bite. On their way back to port they forgot to pull in all the lines. Damned if the line in the water didn't start wiggling and twisting. The fish literally jumped onto the boat almost at the dock, and that was our luck. We were having bluefish for dinner instead of the large steaks that Betty Brack had ordered just in case the fishing party had no luck.

U.S. Show Canceled; Prints Are 'Fakes'

SAN DIEGO—The San Diego Museum of Art says it has canceled an exhibit of 18th-century Japanese prints after a resident expert said the works were fakes. Steve Brezzo, director of the museum, said that the prints were purportedly done by Utamaro, in the golden age of Japanese printmaking. While preparing the showing, doctoral student Sung Yu discovered they were done "by a group of fakers," Brezzo said.

The following day at lunch Mrs. McCarty announced she had a surprise for all of us. Mr. McCarty had made the most delicious fish she had ever eaten, which he modestly named "McCarty's Secret Hagen-Daz Bluefish Chowder."

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Mary Blume

La Maréchale

Kate Booth Led the Salvation Army Into France 100 Years Ago

She did love it. When Gen. Booth ordered her from his London headquarters to leave for Holland after 15 years in France, she obeyed but did not quite regain her spirit until she returned years later after a painful break with her father and the Army.

Even when they were attacking her, artists admired her fierce blondness and her bold style. She refused to use an interpreter—"If I begin with crutches I shall always need crutches"—and developed her own fluent and idiosyncratic French, translated literally from English.

When she preached about the water of life, she did not realize, even when people laughed, that eau-de-vie was a liquor. She intended to call her newspaper Amour but settled for En Avant which was pointed out that her girls could not go around crying "Amour, I say."

Success was slow, but real. "It is not an easy task," Kate admitted. "Twelve souls converted in France seems like 4,000 would seem in England." Typically, she added, "If anyone is afraid of dark days, let them get out of the Salvation Army."

When the Maréchale came to France the common people were not prepared for her religion or for any other: They did not associate God with goodness or joy. The mere mention of the name Jesus made them think of the despised Jesuits, recently expelled from France. "What I listen to you if you don't talk about Jesus. We hate Jesus," one man shouted, shaking his fist in her face.



Kate Booth, husband Arthur.

Hell; at another, Les Singes, the waiters were dressed like monkeys and ran up and down a winding staircase.

The poor were violent, the middle classes disappointing. When Kate went to speak in Switzerland she was ejected from Geneva and imprisoned in Neuchâtel.

The Army's first Paris hall was a filthy factory in the rue d'Anjou-lez-Louvre in the slums of Belleville. Then they moved to the quiet Valmy, on the edge of the canal famous for its suicides. By the time of the great exhibition of 1889 the Army was near the Opera, next door to Thomas Cook's, and the building had electric light, flags of many nations, and "Vive Jesus Christ" written in silver above the stage.

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PEOPLE: Dutch Monarchy Moves Back to Hague Castle

It wasn't exactly a royal wedding, but for Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her family Thursday was moving day and that was cause enough for celebration in The Hague. The Dutch royal family, which hasn't ruled the Hague since 1948, re-established its official residence in the Dutch capital and the queen, her husband, Prince Claus, and their three sons were greeted with nationwide festivities, including an exhibition of more than a million flowers.

The break with the Army was the worst blow of Kate's life. Despite her advancing age, she went to Europe, Australia, the United States. "We have been deluged in this country with freak evangelists who could do certain tricks which catch the passing attention of the crowds," she was told in Chicago.

The doors of the Salvation Army remained closed to her and when in 1925 a book was published by the Army in France about its history, La Maréchale was not mentioned, except as Miss B—. Yet, before her 90th birthday she confessed, "I am still a Salvationist at heart."

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